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MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

MISSIONARY FESTIVAL .- Some generous and liberal ladies in Philadelphia became very much interested in the building of a church, for the ac-The St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church was much larger and a very beautiful church for themselves. It was finally determined to purchase and refit the St. John's Church for the German mission. It has been done, and it is a German mission. It has been done, and it is a the power of God unto salvation. man congregation. After exhausting the funds The following communication from Rev. C. raised by subscription, there remained about Jost, of our Second street German mission, New \$2,750 debt upon the church, and the ladies, York, led us to these reflections:—

the great hall, and after singing and prayer from which we make the following extracts:by Rev. J. J. Thompson, Bishop Janes, Dr. Durbin, and Dr. Kennaday addressed the assembly, chiefly on the German missions in America, and also in Europe. A little after ten o'clock all quietly dispersed, highly gratified with the friendly and Christian interviews and entertainments of the evening.

MISSIONARY INFORMATION.-We rejoice to see a desire spreading through the church for missionary intelligence, to be used at the monthlarger views are entertained by some of our brethren, and they ask us from what convenient sources they can obtain information of the contained in the Annual Reports of the several Missionary Boards. Of the Presbyterian missions, Dr. Green's work will give a pretty full account, up to 1838. Of the Baptist missions, Gammell's History, and Mrs. Judson's Of American Methodist Missions, Dr. Bangs History and the Rev. W. P. Strickland's History. As general manuals in reference to all missions, the late neat volume by Rev. C. Adams, published by C. H. Pierce, Boston, may God is in the midst of her." be referred to; and the large work, in two quarto volumes, compiled by the Rev. Thos. Smith, of London, and edited and brought down to the present time, by the Rev. John Choules, of New York; published in Boston; sixth edition; with numerous engravings. With reference to China, we refer to Williams's Middle Kingdom, (an abridgement of which is published at our Book Room, N. Y.,) Medhurst's work, and the a deep and secure bay. The elevated land in Rev. Walter Lowrie's Memoirs. For information with respect to the British Wesleyan missions, we refer to their Reports, and to the with numerous inlets and promontories, while Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, and Hoole's Year Book of Missions. Finally, we may say, several small missionary manuals are published at our Book Room, N. Y. See Catalogue, p.

While we would not dictate, we would most respectfully suggest to all our papers to give speedy circulation to the missionary matter, without curtailment, which we are at the pains of furnishing them from this office, so as to warfare arrested the progress of commerce, and enable them all to publish it simultaneously, or nearly so. It is not copied from one paper by another, but is furnished directly to each paper from the office of the Corresponding Secretary. A paragraph may occasionally appear of a local nature, and may be omitted without detriment: but the condensed information sent weekly is of practicable nature of the adjoining country, great value to the missionary cause, and should morals were in a neglected state, and the manbe spread before the church.

ENCOURAGING .- Another church in the city of New York has made the annual missionary the moral world, beginning at Oxford, was pencollection, and has acted nobly her part by a etrating with light and power at the time above collection and subscription of \$450. Green noticed to the most distant points of the united street has the blessedness of not only giving kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The liberally of her means for foreign missions and Shetlands at the extreme north, the channel the missionary cause in general, but to excel in islands at the south, the mining districts of the devotion of her women and youth to those Northumberland and Cornwall, and the wild domestic enterprises known as city missions, western tracts of Munster and Connaught, were the care of the poor, and Sabbath school and visited by the Gospel of the grace of God; and

state of our German missions at any given time the Lord; the Lord God, merciful and gracious, in our large cities is not a just measure of their keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, value: it is not a fair measure of their value or transgression and sin. their fruits. They may show but few members In the year 1806, the Rev. John Hadden, a Sunday; and yet during the year hundreds, and on his first visit to Crookhaven. Attracted by even thousands, may have heard the word of the novelty of the event, a large company assemtheir landing from the ship that brought them ing marble, truth sure as the lightning's stroke

our seaport cities are nurseries to some extent for our missions in the interior. No one who understands the heart of a stranger in a strange and foreign land, is ignorant of the powerful influence, attention and kindness shown to him commodation of our German mission in the city. hour when his heart is like softened wax, ready upon his landing, exerts over him. This is the has not prospered as much as it ought to have when we would have our missionaries, and colto take the impression. This, then, is the hour porteurs, who ought to be provided, to assist for sale, as the English congregation which had occupied it many years was about to build a guard them against the land-sharks which wait much larger and a very beautiful church for guard them against the land-sharks which wait

alluded to above, have undertaken to reduce "The Lord has not forgotten us. Some, as this debt much, and even have hopes of extin- their profession and walk indicated, were transguishing it. Their plan, in part, was, last year lated from darkness into the glorious liberty of to have a missionary festival in Sampson street the children of God, and others are earnestly Hall, which has all the appendages of a fine seeking to obtain the pearl of great price. audience hall, dining-room, dressing-rooms, re- There are also some who profess to have obtainfectory, &c. This festival was during the ses- ed the blessing of sanctification, and earnestly sion of the Philadelphia Annual Conference, endeavor to live a holy life. The mission is, as and afforded a reunion, not only of the princi- far as I can see, in a good and healthy state. pal members of the various churches in the city, We are thankful for the past, and pray that the but of the ministers of the Conference and peo- Lord will still remember us in mercy. We ple of the city. A very elegant repast was pre- have our monthly missionary prayer meetings, pared, of which, perhaps, seven hundred par- at each of which a collection is taken for the took. In the large hall, during the evening, Parent Society; and we are also trying to sink there were several addresses, and some excellent our church debt, which still hangs somewhat music, and much animated and pleasant conver- heavily upon us. I find that there is a great sation. It was a delightful evening, spent in work to do for the Germans in this city. Many Christian friendship. The supplies and decora- thousand poor, both in body and soul, live here tions for the table were contributed by many ladies, and the proceeds of the evening amountthat something more ought to be done for them The festival gave such general satisfaction than I possibly can do, I engaged one of our that the ladies determined to have another. members as a colporteur, and supplied him with We were at this one also last evening, in the our own publications and tracts, to go with same elegant and commodious hall. The price them from house to house, and speak to every of a ticket this year was one dollar, double German he meets on the subject of religion, what it was last year. The number of persons and to invite them to come and hear evangelical present was about the same; but we observed preaching. The colporteur is a pious man, dilia larger number of members of other churches gent, and promises usefulness. He is a married present. There were Presbyterians, Episcopa- man. This is my own private undertaking. I ians, and Baptists, and much good feeling and commenced it from a deep consciousness that it Christian fellowship prevailed. The table (the supplies and decorations of which were gratuitously furnished by many ladies) were tasteful have begged about seventy dollars from the and elegant, and about seven hundred persons members of my charge, and I hope that the partook of the feast. We observed one large friends of the great and glorious cause will help pound-cake, on whose richly incrusted face was the name Wesley, in rose colored letters. It be thankfully received, either addressed to mywas the gift of a lady of the Protestant Episco- self, or to Rev. Messrs. Lane & Scott, 200 pal Church. During the time of feasting, there was alternately conversation and music in the colporteur in that city." AFRICA .- Among the letters lately received

At nine o'clock all the guests assembled in from Africa, we have one from Bro. Herring,

for a better one, though we have been oblige to expel two within the past six months.

Sunday Schools .- " Our Sunday Schools are going on very well indeed; they are increasing in interest, growing larger, and becoming more ly missionary prayer-meeting or lecture. As it important. They are three in number; one at respects our own missions, our missionary Ad- Greensville of about 60 pupils; one at Louisiana vocate, together with the Christian Advocate settlement of 50 pupils; one at Reedsville of 25 and Journal, will supply what is wanted. But pupils. We have given about our average number in attendance.

Day Schools .- "The day schools, two in number, are doing pretty well. The one taught movements of other evangelical missionary at Greensville by Bro. M'Garlan is doing well bodies. We may make the general remark, there are chout 40 pupils. The day school at that most authentic, current information is Louisiana is doing well; it is taught by our good brother Thompson, my colleague; that shool has also about 40 scholars.

"The great need of schools in this place can hardly be expressed; the great number of children who are growing up here in the midst of Memoirs by Prof. Knowles, are satisfactory. heathenism, and the great propensity they have towards it, and the mighty struggle which the enemy makes to keep back the light, calls loudly upon mercy and Christianity; but I see the church is awake, and I need say no more, as her

For the Herald and Journal. IRELAND-METHODISM.

The fishing village of Crookhaven, in the southwest of Ireland, is situated on a peninsula, which encloses in curvilinear form the waters of the vicinity of the village, commands an extensive prospect of the adjacent coast, diversified seaward, the monastic retreat of Innisherkin, the lofty and precipitous shores of Cape Clear island, revolving light, and the "hoary head" of the Fastnett rock "seen for many a league," are

distinctly visible. The bay affords a pleasant anchorage, and was much resorted to in the later part of the eighteenth century and subsequent, when naval the merchant sail was the signal of ferocious pursuit. At that period the village was in a flourishing state; but from the prevailing ignorance, intercourse with depraved sea-faring men, the lawless and violent pursuits of smuggling, the remoteness of the neighborhood and the imners of the people were proverbially sensual, de-

ceitful and profane. The divine impulse destined to revolutionize though "the darkness comprehended it not," GERMAN MISSIONS IN CITIES .- The actual many enlightened minds perceived the name of

comparatively, and not a large audience even on judicious and zealous evangelist, crossed the bay God at the mouth of the missionary, and many bled to hear the words of life in the house of may have been converted, and passed on to the Mr. Croston, with whom he stayed. Very difinterior towns and settlements. There is scarce- ferent were the impressions made on the rude ly a German mission in the interior of the counminds of his hearers. Surprise, hatred, levity, try, on any one of our nine German districts, in conviction of the truth, desire of further instrucwhich members may not be found who received tion expressed by tears and affectionate invitathe divine word first in New York, or Philadel- tions to repeat his visit, showed his message phia, or Baltimore, or Cincinnati, shortly after was not in vain. Unlike the oil upon the slant-

come at the close of four weeks.

scandalous sins, and I have come here as to tutes of Religion, B. iv., chap. 20, sec. 32.) other places, to tell them words whereby they may be saved." "You have no authority," said the enraged magistrate, "to preach the Gospel of Christ, and should you return I will consider it my duty to arrest you." "I am licensed to sion by a reference to the thief on the cross, preach through this kingdom, and intend to re- says :-

turn here in a few weeks," was the calm reply. Mr. Hadden, with whom about two years previous to his decease, the writer of these lines had much personal intercourse, was a native of the north of Ireland. His spirit was bold and uncompromising, but happily controlled by a quick-sighted prudence. Forming a proper estimate of the anger of a weak man, he stepped from the boat on the appointed day, and was a welcome inmate at Mr. Croston's. He had not sat long in conversation with the family, when Mr. T-s-ll entered, took hold of the such occasions, "You are my prisoner." Mr. Hadden rose, took a note of the time from his watch, and with a significant look at the will station a sentinel at your door." In the afternoon means were found to induce the sentigregation were instructed to repent and be con-

While without the "viler sort" beat a drum, shouts and yells, hearing proved a door of faith, and scenes of prayer, of weeping and of mercy followed. "The Lord," said the venerable narrator, "many years afterwards, poured out a good confession; in the weekly seasons of prayer and spiritual converse their neighbors were edified with them in truth and love; many were edified with them in truth and love; many filled a conspicuous place in the church, and the field and the fowls of the air are subject to Croston had but lately departed to the place of urally does what it sees its parents do, and is rest, and the surviving fruit of these early labors strongly inclined to justify itself in so doing. was about to drop into the arms of God. I etc. Hence the importance of a perfect pattern. looked upon them with interest; took knowl- a correct model, an authoritative exemplar, to edge of the savor of their piety, and remembered be set before the world for universal imitation. the words of Christ, "Ye have not chosen me, Our rulers, statesmen, teachers, divines and pabut I have chosen you and ordained you, that rents are not such, notwithstanding they may ye should go and bring forth fruit, and that possess many estimable qualities, and conform your fruit should remain."

evangelical itinerancy have been incorporated model is generally more perfect than the imitawith American churches. From Philip Embury, tion. If, then, that model be defective, the inwho delivered to five persons, in the city of tended or unconscious imitation will, of necessity New York the first sermon under the Methodist be more so, in most cases. Now, if this defer name on the continent of America, and Robert live imitation of an imperfect model becomes an Strawbridge, who, nearly at the same date be- original model for others, and if, as a general came the pioneer of the Virginian churches, to law, the imitation falls below the pattern given Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., Ohio, of literary or the copy set, in point of excellence or perfeccelebrity, formerly of the province of Ulster, tion, how rapidly would the morals of society thousands have aided the companies of Zion in decline, until vice in its most hideous forms this land of civil and religious freedom, who are should have absolute sway over all classes in written on high, and not a few have borne a community. Hence the importance, in part, of standard in her " sacramental host."

JOHN H. BOYD.

Leeds, Nov. 25.

CALVIN ON LAW AND CONSCIENCE. fore, is the King of kings; who, when he hath therefrom, that he greatly desired all to his arm against God, had degraded his own Christ's, if we are destitute of his spirit? authority. On the other hand, the Israelites In turning our attention to Christ as a Patare condemned for having been too submissive tern for all his people, and attempting to imito the impious edict of their king. For when tate him in all things, we shall err, stumble and Jeroboam had made his golden calves, in com- fall less frequently, and consequently do less inpliance with his will, they deserted the temple jury to the cause of God. He was "without Their posterity conformed to the decrees of their his mouth; no oath profane ever sat upon his idolatrous kings with the same facility. The tongue; he never walked in the counsels of the prophet severely condemns them for having wil- ungodly; he never sat in the seats of the scornlingly walked after the commandment (Hoseav: ful; he never returned railing for railing or 11). So far is any praise from being due to the cursing for cursing; when the wicked, even his pretext of humility, with which courtly flatter- enemies, reviled him, as was often the case, ers excuse themselves and deceive the unwary, though they had no cause or provocation for so when they deny that it is lawful for them to doing, he reviled not again; when he was refuse compliance with any command of their tempted, he conferred not with flesh and blood; kings: as if God had resigned his right to mor- he reasoned not with the seducer to evil, but retal men, when he made them rulers of man- pelled every attempt made upon him by an apkind; or as if earthly power were diminished peal to the "Word of God, which is quick and by being subordinated to its Author, before powerful" in execution. In his private, social, with awe. I know what great and present by friends or foes. Nothing is wanting in him danger awaits this constancy, for kings cannot to constitute a "perfect man;" and such a man bear to be disregarded without the greatest in- is far the "noblest work of God." from Europe. Thus our German missions in was opening the pathway of the Lord. He com- dignation; and "the wrath of a king," says His work was, to do his Father's will; and to

plied with their solicitations, and engaged to Solomon, "is as messengers of death." But, that work he applied all his faculties; in it he ome at the close of four weeks.

Mr. T—s—Il was then resident magistrate. He heard with indignation of Mr. Hadden's ap- rather than men;"-let us console ourselves pearance, and resolved to check in a summary manner what he considered his intrusive and impertinent proceedings. On the following morn- suffer anything rather than deviate from piety. ing he called and demanded as magistrate in a And that our hearts may not fail us, Paul stimtone and manner far from conciliatory, why
Mr. Hadden came to Crookhaven? The evangelist replied with respectful firmness, "I preach which our redemption cost him, that we may the Gospel of Christ to sinful men; many of the not be submissive to the corrupt desires of men. inhabitants of this village are guilty of open and much less be slaves to their impiety."—Inst.

THE PENITENT THIEF.

Saurin, replying to those who delay conver

"Who was this thief? What what his crime? What induced him to commit it? What was the first instance of his depravity? What was that of his repentance? What means did grace employ for his conversion? So many questions, so many doubts, are so many sufficient reasons for inferring nothing from his conversion. Perhaps he had been engaged in this awful course but a short time. Perhaps seduced by an un happy facility, he was less guilty of theft than of softness and compliance. Perhaps only the when Mr. T—s—if entered, took holds accomplice of Daraboas in Section, the collar of his coat, employing the usual phrase on design of disturbing society, than of checking accomplice of Barabbas in sedition, he had less the tyrannic and exorbitant power of the Romans. Perhaps surprised by weakness, or tempted by necessity, he had received sentence man who showed himself an inconsiderate bravo, said, "I am now ready to go with you, sir." for his first offence. Perhaps having languished a long time in price has been said. Aware of the illegality of the arrest, and from the Aware of the illegality of the arrest, and from the studied passiveness and intelligent bearing of the prisoner apprehensive of results, he relaxed his hold, and said, with an intention to irritate. hold, and said, with an intention to irritate, "Were you a gentleman, you would have attended to my injunction, and refrained from attempts to disturb the peace and good order of this parto disturb the peace and good order of this par-ish." "I must obey God rather than man," of the control of the said that he received not the said the unprovoked and injured stranger. Willing to save the show of his power, Mr. T-s-ll grace with which you are flooded; he was unling to save the show of his power, Mr. T—s—II forbade his preaching that afternoon. At this stage an angry altercation ensued between him and the proprietor of the house, which after a him, and he believed on him! How was that? and the proprietor of the house, which, after a With what faith? At what time? In a manmer, pronouncing a threat that he verified, "I ner the most heroic in the world; a faith like his was never found in Israel. At the time when Jesus was fixed on the cross; when he nel to leave, and an increased and attentive conupon him; when he was mocked by the Greek, rejected by the Jew; betrayed by Judas; deplayed flutes, sounded horns, with intermingled Jesus made himself of no reputation, and took upon himself the form of a servant-the thiefthe thief seemed to have taken all the faith to himself, and to constitute the whole church."

For the Herald and Journal. THE PATTERN.

a wearied minister of the word was refreshed in all states of society, under all forms of governtheir sheltering home, their pious daughter ment, and at all periods of life, but the beasts of when it was my privilege to visit there, Mrs. the same law in animal nature. The child nat-

their lives to moral principles and virtuous hab-Many of the spiritual children of the Irish its to the greatest possible extent. The original calling the attention of every mind to first principles, to standard authority, to a perfect rule, and to a correct pattern. Now, as of old, "evil communications corrupt good manners "-bad examples demoralize society-" one sinner destroy-

eth much good.' In the obedience which we have shown to be In the Sacred Writings, we are furnished with due to the authority of governors, it is always a perfect model, every way worthy of universal necessary to make one exception, and that is study and imitation. I need not say, that I alentitled to our first attention,-that it do not lude to Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of God. seduce us from our obcdience to Him, to whose Viewing him as such, St. Paul exhorted all those will the desires of all kings ought to be subject, Christians who boasted themselves that they endeared to Atlantic navigators by a well known to whose decrees all their commands ought to were " of Paul," to follow him only as he folyield, to whose majesty all their sceptres ought lowed Christ. The reason of this is most obvito submit. And, indeed, how preposterous it ous. The great apostle regarded Christ as a would be for us, with a view to satisfy men, to perfect, original model, which he nobly attemptincur the displeasure of him on whose account ed to imitate; and such was his high appreciawe yield obedience to men! The Lord, there- tion of it, and his humble view of his copying opened his sacred mouth, is to be heard alone, unto Jesus," to tread in his footsteps, and to above all, for all, and before all; in the next copy his habits of life. If Christians would do place, we are subject to those men who preside so now, instead of comparing themselves with over us; but no otherwise than in him. If others, and thereby justifying their self-indulthey command any thing against him, it ought gence, omissions of duty, useless expenditures, not to have the least attention; nor, in this and general conformity to the spirit, fashions, case, ought we to pay any regard to all that and habits of the ungodly world. Zion would dignity attached to magistrates; to which no soon become a terror to evil doers. And why injury is done when it is subjected to the unri- do we not so? Is it because we love a sinful valled and supreme power of God. On this life more than a holy one? Is it because we principle Daniel denied that he had committed dread to be more Christlike than the mass of any crime against the king in disobeying his nominal professors? Can we enter the kingdom impious decree (Dan. 6: 22); because the king of heaven if our righteousness does not exceed had exceeded the limits of his office, and had theirs? Have we the spirit of Christ in us while not only done an injury to men, but, by raising pursuing such a course; and are we really

of God, and revolted to new superstitions. sin;" "he knew no sin;" no guile was found in whom even the principalities of heaven tremble and public life, no blemish was ever discovered

spent all his time, and for its consummation he exhausted all his resources. Did opposing circumstances intercept, he exclaimed, "I must work the works of Him that sent me while it is day, for the night cometh, in which no man can work." His diligence, laboriousness, and zeal in the prosecution of his task-his self-denial and self-sacrifice—his purity of spirit—his ele-vated mental character—his heavenly dispositions and aspirations—his deep emotions, both of joy and sorrow—his kindly feelings for all, and his tender sympathies for the afflicted-his steady purpose and his lofty aim—his discerning eye, full heart, open hand, swift foot, and impartial favors-with numerous other traits of character no less conspicuous and important, all of which we see in him at all times and under all circumstances, cannot fail to arrest the attention, captivate the affections, and supply the pious mind with a pattern every way worthy of angelic imi-

Let Christians, all Christians, then, set about their one work as Jesus did. Let them deny themselves of all useless indulgences, expensive gratifications, and demoralizing associations. Let them take up their cross and bear it with uniformity; let them "follow after charity," nd earnestly desire the most useful "spiritual gifts;" let them employ all their time, faculties, and means in doing good to all men, especially to the "household of faith;" let them be "dead to the world," but all "alive to God," every day ; let them be "pure in heart," and keep their minds on those things that are "true," "hon-est," "just," "pure," "lovely," and of "good report;" let them have their conversation as ecometh the gospel of Christ, and feel a deep interest for the perishing souls around them; let them have an eye ever single to the glory of God, hearts to feel for others' woes, hands to sow the seeds of life beside all waters-and the "times of refreshing" would soon come "from the presence of the Lord." The days of Zion's mourning would be ended; the dark night of her captivity would close; the dawn of a brighter day would be hailed with rejoicings, and all the world would soon be filled with the knowledge, and covered with the glory of God. O that Christians would look to Jesus, imbibe his spirit, embrace his principles, and imitate his example. Till they do so, they have but little power with God or man. Their testimony is a dead letter. Their prayers are not answered upon themselves and others, as in days of old. We must do the right work, do it in the right spirit, and with our might, as long as the day lasts, or we do not follow St. Paul or John Wesley as they followed Christ.

S. A. F.: E. East Maine, Nov. 19.

For the Herald and Journal. A DIALOGUE.

ter, Universalist Minister.]

find in this Tract. Minister. I shall be happy to do so.

U. (Reads.) "In viewing the moral vineyard of the Saviour, we can but perceive that the love of many has waxed cold." Now here is an allusion to the discourse of our Saviour, who says in connection, "But he that shall endure to the end, the same shall be saved."

M. Yes, our Saviour tells his hearers, that hose who continue faithful shall not die in the U. Very plain, brother, but as we have no siege of Jerusalem to fear, can this have any-

thing to do with us? M. Certainly not. U. So I thought; hence I could not see the propriety of the writer's using it, unless he intended to hit us who were once Methodists or Baptists. I know that I have not so much interest in religion as I once had, but the remark cannot apply to me; for, to tell the truth, I lost all my interest before I embraced Universal-

M. That may be true, but I hope you do

not admit this in public. U. Of course not. But here is another :-Win and wear it, is inscribed on the crown of glory that fadeth not away." Now I supposed that the terms, "crown of glory," "crown of righteousness," and "crown of life," were expressive of the happiness of heaven. But does not the writer plainly intimate that we have something to do to obtain this?

M. My dear brother, you mistake the intention of the writer. True, it does appear to convey that idea; but you know it is necessary that we preach and write as much like Christians as we can, for effect.

U. (Brightening up.) Ah! then the writer does not mean that we have aught to do to gain a "crown of glory;" but this is merely a trap to catch the silly ones?

M. That is all. U. Admirable! I think I shall understand our preachers and writers better in time to

M. Have you any other passages which you wish explained?

U. Yes. (Reads.) "With you (I fear it may be said, as was said by an eminent divine of others,) much of the Bible is entirely useless." Now, as the Old Testament was all abrogated by Christ, and the New all fulfilled at the destruction of Jerusalem, I cannot see the sense in the fears of the writer at all. M. There your difficulty arises from a mis-

apprehension of the writer's object again. U. I ask yardon. I think I'll understand by and by. But here follows another. "You confine your attention to a few leading points, and even these you regard, not as they are delivered in the undefined grandeur of the Sacred Writers, but as they are reduced and modeled to stand conveniently in a human creed." In the first place, the writer accuses us of confining ourselves to a few leading points of doctrine. Now, since I believed that all were going to

troubling myself about minor questions. M. (Pettishly.) Effect, effect, brother .-Strange you cannot understand the writer! We must have a semblance of religion, or our teachings will be repulsive. No doubt some, who understand little of our doctrines, on reading this Tract, will say, "Well, I think the Universalists are as good Christians as other denominations, for certainly this writer talks like a Christian.

heaven, I have been quite contented, without

U. But does not the writer virtually acknowledge that we have to "reduce" " model" the doctrines of the Bible before they can stand conveniently in our creed? Certainly

we acknowledge no other creed. M. It certainly appears so! Strange that our writers are always making such unpardona-

U. I have but one more extract. "If you are not blessed with hearing the word publicly dispensed, raise an altar around your own hearth-stone, prepare an offering," &c. Does the writer mean to enforce the duty of family prayer here?

M. Certainly not universally. He says "If you have not the privilege," &c., which is as much as to say, if you have, there is no need of it. And further, it is plain that such need do it only on the Sabbath; for in enumerating the effects of such a course, he says, "and on the morrow, (i. e. Monday,) you can go forth into the world," &c.

U. And I suppose that Universalist ministers who preach the word every Sabbath, have no need to do it at all.

M. (Taking his hat.) Certainly not. (Go-

ing out.) Good night, brother. U. Good night. (To himself.) How consistent! How plain everything looks when one understands it!

Down East, Nov. 28. W. D. L. For the Herald and Journal.

OLD MR. THEYSAY.

Who has not heard of the world-renowned Mr. Theysay? I presume his name is familiar with all men everywhere. The high and low, rich and poor, bond and free, black and white, honored and despised, learned and illiterate, civilized and barbarian, catholic and protestant, mussulman and christian, all nations, kindreds, tribes and tongues, have heard of Mr. Theysay. His name is an almost house-hold word, familiar alike to the lisping infant and the man of fourscore. But who has ever given the world a history of this eminent personage? Numerous as biographers are-numerous as they have been in times past, no one has ever yet, written and published, the life of Mr. Theysay. Pardon me if I undertake the task of writing a brief history of him.

His Parentage. - His father's name was Slander, his mother's, Tatler; of his genealogy nothing more is known. He was born in the town of evil-report, in the kingdom of sin. In what age of the world he was born tradition does not inform us, and as this is not a matter of much importance, we let it pass now, to give our opinion when we speak of

His Age.-We have said, it is not known, in what precise age of the world Mr. Theysay was born. It is my opinion that he was born soon after Adam and Eve were expelled from the garden of Eden, though I do not deem it necessary to give the reasons on which this opinion is based. If I am correct in this opinion, he must at this time be very far advanced in life, and we should naturally expect to witness in him all the evidences of feeble old age, grey hairs, sunken eyes, and palsied limbs. But he [Scene, a Universalist in his parlor, reading is really as strong and active, as fresh and fair, as hale and hearty as he ever was. Remarkable old creature!!

> His Education .- Mr. Theysay's education is ledge he has, he obtained principally from hearsay. Hence he does not seem to have a correct knowledge of anything. His deficient education has ever been a serious embarrassment to him, for he never dares to make a positive assertion, but guesses it is so, hopes it is so,

> of him as being as strong, and active, &c., as he ever was. But who has ever seen Mr. Theysay? Have you? Has any one? Has the oldest man living? If any one has, I have not! If any one has. I know not the man! In my opinion he is as intangible as Professor Bush's resurrection body, which we can neither see, handle. analyze or describe. "But we know he exists, because" every body is talking about him. And I have come to the paradoxical conclusion that he exists, and does not exist, is everywhere and no where, is responsible and irresponsible-a sort of "will-o-the-wisp, jackwith-the-lanthern' kind of a being, whose personal appearance can never be described.

His Character. - He is distinguished for wickedness only.

1. He is a slanderer. 2, A deceiver. 3, A liar. 4, A peace-breaker. 5, Every thing that is bad, without possessing one redeeming qual-Reader! is Mr. Theysay in your family?

Drive him hence! Harbor him not a moment! Listen not to his vile slanders! He will involve you in trouble, while he will escape. Christian brother! Has he visited your little religious community? Beware of him! He will cause "divisions to spring up among you!" Already he has caused you to treat brother E., with cold indifference! Let him influence you, and your once prosperous society will be de-

stroved. I would say to all men, beware of Mr. Theysay. He is altogether irresponsible, and should be an outlaw. He should be compelled to adopt the language of Cain; "And it shall come to pass, that every one that findeth me

East Maine, Nov., 1850.

MOORE, THE POET.

A Scotch paper says this fine genius-and it is a sad fact that intemperance is the cause—is but the wreck of the brilliant, accomplished and witty being he formerly was. He was lately present when a gentleman was requested to sing. The gentleman sat down at the piano, and in token of admiration, sung one of the Irish minstrel's own choicest strains. When he had finished, the poet exclaimed, "How beautiful! I have surely heard that before." There is no one but must be decply affected, when they thus strikingly find, that

"The harp that once through Tara's halls The soul of music shed, Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls As if the soul were fled."

ENGLAND'S GREAT DEBT.

This treasure commenced in the reign of William III. The war which began in 1689 being very expensive, and the grants of Parliament not supplying money so fast as it was wanted, the expedient of mortgaging part of the public revenue was adopted. At first the produce of particular taxes was assigned for repayment of principal and interest of the money borrowed; large sums were also raised on life annuities and annuities for terms of years; and the funds established for payment being generally inadequate to the charge upon them, occasioned great deficiencies, which, at the conclusion of the war, amounted to £5,160,459, and were charged on the continuation of various duties, which had been granted for short terms.

Salem, Oregon, Sept. 16, 1850.

ensuing year.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1850.

A FEW HINTS TO OUR FRIENDS. We are gratified in going over our books to find that nearly all our subscribers have paid to the close of the volume. We have really a noble list of patrons, and it is a pleasure to do business with them. There are, however, a few, who owe for the past year, and some even more. We hope that such will make no objection to paying the full terms; they have been explicitly informed that such would be our claim, and we hope that none will

WE WANT

now demur. We respectfully solicit them to discharge

these old obligations at once, and pay in advance for the

All our old subscribers to continue the coming year. Doubtless some of them are thinking they will stop. We beg them to reconsider such a purpose. Surely this is no time to stop the Herald, when many are making such generous efforts to increase our list. We can't afford to lose one of you, good brethren; your continued patronage is necessary to the support of a Methodist organ in New England at our reduced terms. Just imagine the embarrassment of our cause without it, and consider whether it is not your duty to sustain it, as much as another's. We are persuaded also, that you cannot part with the Herald without suffering spiritual loss. We sincerely believe it is doing you good; making you a more intelligent, and pious, and useful Christian on earth, and making more probable your salvation in Heaven. We hope then every one of you will hold on for this year; perhaps we may hereafter spare you with less mutual loss.

WE WANT, ALSO,

A nett gain of Two Thousand subscribers. We made that gain in 1842, with the old terms. How much easier can it be done now, when the paper is better than it ever has been, and the price 25 per cent. less! Why, we ought to have twice that number, and yet we ask for but thousand. This, we think, will make the experiment of reduced terms successful, and put us on a paying basis. Now, then, preachers, subscribers, and friends-none of us are accustomed to failure! let us all take hold together, and success is certain.

DON'T DELAY.

Our bills are in the hands of subscribers and agents and we are all ready to take the money. We hope to get much of this business on our books before January, as we are usually quite overwhelmed with the avalanche of work that comes upon us then. Will our friends please remember this, and pass along three or four thousand dollars THIS MONTH?

A SUGGESTION.

We observe that a large proportion of our accounts are squared to the close of the volume. Would it not be well for all our friends to adopt this course? It would be a great accommodation in settling the accounts hereafter, to all concerned, more particularly the agents. Let us, then, all make an effort to have the payments brought up to the close of the next volume, January 1, 1852.

OUR TERMS

Are strictly carried out in settling accounts at the office and we wish our agents to adhere to them in all cases whatsoever: i. e., one shilling per month for all arrear age, and 12 1-2 cts. per month for advance pay. We prefer to suffer subscribers to stop their papers at once, rather than violate our terms.

REMITTANCES.

Agents in making remittances, will please send the precise amount, as near as may be without incurring extra postage. \$1.25 may be enclosed for a single postal rate: and where post office stamps can be procured, the precise amount can generally be sent. If our derogatory to the Crown, and at variance with the Con-

THRISTIAN ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL --- THE BLACK

The Christian Advocate and Journal has a leader respecting the New York Preachers' Resolutions, and the silence of the Advocate respecting the Fugitive Slave

We will see whether our patrons desire us to convert s columns into an arena of political strife. If so, they will doubtless leave us; but we have strong grounds to ions that there will be enough to rally around the Advo-We are fully apprized of the difficulties of our position, but we cannot abandon it. The question now s, will those who favor the Fugitive Slave Law allow us the right of a private opinion against some of the provisaper? And will those who are hostile to that law allow stand aloof from the agitations upon the subject. and keep the paper clear from the discussion? If so, we reed in the work of "spreading Scriptural holiness over these lands," and fulfil what we conceive to be tr appropriate mission.

We do not like these sentiments-the first sentene milicates ourself, as well as our brother editors of the Western and Northern Advocates, as converting our coltunns into an "arena of political strife." The implication is not just. We regret more, however, to see our great national organ, whose influence in favor of a just public sentiment might be so potent, excusing its indifbrence to a great public and moral exigency by the paltry apology to which the Methodist Episcopal Church, So th, is constantly resorting in excuse of its neglect of me slave, viz., the petty sophism, that the subject is politi-We are really sick at heart with this cant. What if : is political, does it not also involve the deepest ethical and religious principles? Politicians have protected, by law, flagitious immoralities-must Christian pastors and Christian editors hold their peace in such cases ? Gambling has been licensed in New Orleans, intemperance in al the States, and prostitution in European States. Are tle Christian pulpit and press bound in such cases to connive at the public guilt ? Out on the miserable fal-

The fact is, there is no profound casuistry needed in a case like this; what is wanted is a little more indeperdence, frankness and conscientious courage. The common sense of all thinking men teach them that while are some political matters-party questions of adparation, commerce, tariffs, currency, &c., that do not serially involve the moral and religious interests of the community, and which ought not, therefore, to be dragged into the arena of religion, there are other great question -pol tico-religious ones-in which the friends of religion have as indispensable responsibility as the political leaders, and the yielding of which to the demagogues by the appointed defenders of the faith is a scandal on all the aposiles, martyrs and confessors of the Christian history. Now we believe the Fugitive Slave Law to be one of these cases. Is there any Northern Christian who does not admit it be thoroughly execrable ? To us it is a flagitious immorality. And it is so to our esteemed brother editor of New York. He declares this himself. He says he voted for the Resolutions of the Preachers' Meeting though he declined publishing them. What did he say by that vote? Why this, viz .:-

3. Resolved, That said bill is iniquitous and unright cous in its provisions, and in flagrant violation of the Resolved, That it is the duty of all Christian men to seek, by all wise and prudent means, the immediate and unconditional repeal of said law; that this duty they

owe to God, to their country, and to humanity. Here then, according to our brother editor, is an " in quitous," "unrighteous," "flagrant violation of the law of God," that " Christian men" ought to remedy as a duty "they owe to God," but he will not so speak out to these Christian men, because the heinous immorality has been imposed upon us by the politicians. The great influential organ of the largest religious community of the guilty nation that perpetrated this law must " proceed in the work of spreading Scriptural holiness over these lands," by "standing aloof from the agitations upon the subject, and keeping clear from the discussion." Alas

This noble phrase, "spreading Scriptural holines over these lands," has come to be most miserably perverted, as an unctuous, sanctimonious apology for unmanly, not to say unchristian remissness in our duty

Sievald and Journal. The Southern church is incessantly reiterating it in respect to its treatment of its oppressed hundreds of thousands; it was once used among us in opposition to our plans of education, and other provisions not deemed directly instrumental in "spreading" personal religion. Wesley, who first used it, could however creet school houses, make text books of learning, write essays on slavery, and attack legally sanctioned sins on the right hand and on the left. A greater folly could hardly be committed than for our church, with its vast agencies of the pulpit and the press and its vast responsibilities for the welfare of this nation, to be derelict to all public questions and interests, under the pretension of its exclusive devotion to personal religion. It must spread "scriptural holiness" by standing up for truth and right everywhere, as well as by the direct conversion of individual men. When it ceases to do the former, it will be unfit to do the latter.

We have much regard for our New York brother, and if we speak emphatically, it must not be considered so much in reference to him, as to the subject. We know the difficulties of his position; we would not have him take fully the course we have felt at liberty to take. Far from it; there are good prudential reasons why he should firs not; but we believe that with his known discretion, he to l might have safely taken a more befitting stand on this tro great question, and indeed on all kindred subjects. It is dou his absolute avoidance of them heretofore that renders it the land, would add to the interest of his columns, and say not this as a censor of the press, or intermeddler with other men's business, but because we claim to have a right and interest in the church and its public agencies. For one, we are frank to express our regret, that our great central organ has not dared prudently but powerfully to speak out on this subject. Our other papers have done so with scarcely an exception, but the main press of to that moral demonstration, which has, as we believe, at last prostrated into a dead letter the greatest legal villany of modern times. The fate of the Fugitive Slave Law, we consider as sealed; the religious press and the churches of the North have been chiefly instrumental in morally paralysing it; we deem it a matter of denominational regret, that our leading press has been mute as silence itself during the great moral struggle into which that law threw all these Northern States.

We have not attempted to defend our brethren of New York in these remarks, they can do that themselves; but the article of the Advocate quotes largely from our columns; on this account and in behalf of the truth, we have had a right to say something.

OUR MISSIONARY TO NEW MEXICO.

We get from the Pittsburgh Advocate a glimpse of our of his, dated Fort Sumner, Oct. 14. He was then half way on his journey, and had an unbroken wilderness of more than three hundred miles to pass. We quote from his brief letter: "You have heard of the death of our beever. The dangers of the way multiply after we leave avo west of this, and will then be in the region of hostile sav- che ages; but our guard is deemed sufficient. It consists of seven tried men, and the God and Father of all."

ANTI-POPERY EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

The Steamer America brings us news that there is greatly increased agitation in England and Scotland as to the the anti-popery movement, and the Daily News asserts
that the Attorney General is preparing a bill to make
that the Attorney General is preparing a bill to make
work worthy of the piety of Wilberforce, the practical
work worthy of the piety of Wilberforce, the practical
a condition as to more fully meet the wants of the community. that the Attorney General is preparing a content of the Attorney General is prepared to the Att man is the first, as he will assuredly be the last Bishop of movement triumphant in England. In all cases the nection with the Institute. Mechanics are employed to Birmingham. Lord Beausevant, a Catholic nobleman, mc moral aspects of which are prima facie, like the Fugitive proceed to this work immediately. has taken the field against the measures of the Pope, and Slave Law. Let the reformer strike home with uncomhas taken the field against the measures of the Pope, and maintains that his appointment of English Bishoprics is derogatory to the Crown, and at variance with the Contestant people are particular to the cause let him not despise it. Let us especially not the cause let him not despise it. Let us especially no policy are being held, and in some cases have led to seri- wh ous riots, especially at Birkenhead, where a meeting advertised was attended with one of the wildest riots since vertices at a vertice vertice vertices at a vertice vertice vertices at a vertice vertice vertices vertices at a vertice vertices ver the days of the Reform Bill. Magistrates and police were mo most available means of success. compelled to fice before the mob.

REVIVAL ITEMS.

the sanctifying power;" East Canada Creek, Black River | was twenty; Hammond, same Conference, thirty-five; To- nur reclaimed, and thirty joined church; Northmoreland,

The Christian Advocate and Journal gives revival station, fifty-six conversions ; Oxford circuit, Philadelphia attr Conference, one hundred and sixty conversions since the 1st of September, and one hundred and forty accessions; Milford and Montague, New Jersey Conference, sixty conversions; Shelburne, Troy Conference, two hundred have professed faith in Christ within five or six weeks; Leicester circuit, same Conference, eighty conversions.

THE HIGHER LAW.

Rev. Albert Barnes says of the early Christians :-"There were cases where it was right to resist the laws. This the Christian religion clearly taught; and in cases like these, it was indispensable for Christians to take a stand. When the laws interfered with the rights of conscience, when they commanded the worship of idols, or any moral wrong, then it was their duty to refuse submission. It could not be, and never was a question, whether they should obey a magistrate when he commanded a thing that was plainly contrary to the law

NEW LICENSE LAW IN VERMONT.

The last session of the Vermont Legislature abrogated all past temperance enactments, and substituted a new law, the principal features of which are as follows:-The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited absolutely, except for medical, chemical, and mechanical purposes. The selectmen of the several towns are the licensing board for their respective towns, and they may license not more than two persons in each, to sell liquors for medical, chemical, and mechanical purposes only. The selectmen may vacate all licenses by them granted, when they deem proper. No innkeeper or grocer shall have a license to sell liquors, even for medical purposes. Licenses shall be signed by a majority of the selectmen, and recorded in the town clerk's office. A person obtaining a license shall not be required to pay anything therefor. Innkeepers and grocers to be licensed by the selectmen, without any fee, and under the same regulations and restrictions as formerly. Instead of granting a medical license as above named, to one or two persons, the town may, by a vote at the March meeting, authorize the selectmen to appoint one or two agents to purchase and sell liquors for medicinal purposes; said agents to pay into the town treasury all money received for said liquors, and the town shall pay such agents a reasonable compensation for doing the business. Penalty for selling over twenty gallons, \$20-under twenty gallons, \$10. On the second or any subsequent conviction, the penalty is doubled. County courts, and also justices of the peace, have jurisdiction of the offences, and cases may be appealed from justice courts to the county courts. All penalties are payable into the treasury of the town where the offence is committed, and said town treasury is liable for all costs incurred in such prosecutions. Prosecutions may be brought before justices, on complaint of a town grand juror or State's attorney, and town grand jurors are authorized to employ counsel at the expense of the town, to assist in managing the prosecutions. In Vergennes, the city court is the licensing board, and the city court and justices of the peace have jurisdiction of offences committed in said city, and appeals from justices' decisions must be taken to the city court. The terms, distilled spirituou liquors, wine, ale, porter, rum, brandy, gin or whiskey, are not used in this law; but the term "intoxicating liquors"

is adopted in their stead. However good may be the law, its usefulness depends

upon the vigilance and energy of the friends of good morals, who must see that it is applied. If its applica tion is delayed, it may be thus virtually nullified; for a few examples of remissness will be taken as an abandon ment of the law. Apply it, then, citizens of Vermont, apply it everywhere, and at once.

Herald

and

these vast free States in subjection to a few hundred entire session. thousand slaveholders; and many among us, it is to be On taking a more accurate survey of our work and the

two considerations to citizens thus inclined. The into his harvest." Several of our appointments, both in first is, the probable results of a dissolution of the Union California and Oregon, are " to be supplied;" and though to both North and South. We believe they would disas- we depend much on the anticipated reinforcement, yet, trously involve all the destinies of our continent. It is for the want of laborers, much will still remain undone. doubtful whether there is national virtue enough among But we rejoice for the good which has already been acus to reorganize the dismembered States after such a discomplished, and for the infinitely happy results that will next to impossible for him to refer to them now. We solution. We doubt whether, if our nation had to accrue to this people, in consequence of the faithful labelieve that a liberal, manly, and impartial discussion of begin its career now, it could do so as safely as it did in bors of God's servants on the Pacific coast. Scores of great public questions affecting the moral well-being of the days of our fathers. A dissolution at present must of souls have been converted and saved during the present nece necessity be a hostile one. Civil war could hardly be year, and we hope, we pray, we expect most confidently, that attach to him his readers, rather than alienate them. We avoi avoided. All the elements of popular violence and demmyriads will yet be gathered in from these parts, to swell agos agogical ambition would break loose over the land, and the number of "the spirits of just men made perfect." the 1 the most probable result would be, that the confederacy But it is a most laborious business to do the work of wou would be shattered into fragmentary and rival republics, an evangelist in this new country; and to me it is an eviwho whose subsequent history would parallel that of the dence of the genuineness of our religion, that none of our mise miserable States of Central and South America. Let us number have for saken the ranks for more lucrative emnot trifle then with such a possibility. Let us, while we ployments, where much less of effort is called for. The cont contend uncompromisingly against the sins of our councircuits are so extensive, that in the dry season, a good the denomination has not contributed an iota of influence try, try, let us insist that the Union must be maintained; let portion of the preacher's life must be spent on horseus so us so teach our children, so avow every man to his neigh- back; and in the rainy season, the difficulty of travel bor, bor, so supplicate God in our devotions, and if need be so becomes almost intolerable. It frequently becomes neccon' contend "unto blood."

yield to the moral pressure now bearing down upon it, effect the salvation of souls would be beyond endurance. and that this though a slow, is nevertheless the best mode But our good brethren, Hercules-like, have laid side and of c of counteracting it. It has already fallen in all the en-shoulder to the wheel, and call for help to One who is ligh lightened world, except here, under this moral power. It almighty to deliver and strong to save. The devil has is t is tottering here before the same resistless force. We disputed every foot of territory west of the Rocky Mounhave lately secured the whole Pacific coast from its entains, but we have adopted as a motto, "Victory or Death," cros croachments. We hope to secure the territories in like and expect to be victorious, though we perish on the field mat manner. It has lost forever its power in the political of battle. bala balance of the country. Its traffic has been struck down The state of education in Oregon is most lamentable in the Capital. Its late Black Law has already been but movements ominous of better things appear. The smit smitten into impotency by public sentiment. This is no people feel their destitution, and are making efforts to time time for good men to despair of their country or to cry supply the deficiency. On the discovery of the Califorout out for disunion. That cry belongs to the South; let it nian mines, most persons employed as teachers, let fail not not be heard in all our borders. Let us contend against the pen and book, disbanded the little class of students, slav slavery, and meantime contend for Union. This should and made all possible speed toward the land of the hidden be t be the practical policy of all good abolitionists.

reg regulated their energetic action-wisdom fit to preside at ference on this subject :the founding of a mighty nation. The reformation of this Resolved, That it is our duty to take immediate

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of this city, Committees were appointed to carry into effect the hav having decided to open their rooms during a portion of substance of these resolutions. The Western Christian Advocate gleans from the the day as well as evening, thereby increasing its means Resolved, That, in view of the liberal offer made by papers the following revival items :- Abington, Oneida of t of usefulness, the government have made the following the proprietors of the town of Portland, to this body, for Conference, "in almost every class souls are seeking for stat statement in relation to its character and purposes :- It was established in 1820, for the benefit of those engaged ty, and proceed as soon as practicable to erect the conference, fifty conversions; Redfield, same Conference in, in, or destined for, the mercantile profession, and now sary buildings for the establishment of such a scho numbers upwards of seventeen hundred members. The that a committee of two be appointed by this Conference, wanda, East Genesee conference—the writer promises to libt library, selected from every department of English liter- to carry into effect the substance of this resolution. send some new subscribers as the fruit of a recent revival;
Slaterville, Oneida Conference, over fifty converted and reclaimed, and thirty joined church: Northmoreland reclaimed, and thirty joined church: Northmoreland recommendation of the contains about eight thousand volumes. The readingroom, which is opened at 1 o'clock, P. M., is supplied the most eligible position of the town, in which they wish wit with newspapers from all parts of the Union, together to have erected two seminary buildings, one for males wit with the leading American and foreign periodicals, mag- and the other for females; in addition to which, they news as follows:-Philadelphia, at New Market street azin azines, reviews, &c., presenting in itself, one of the most pledge themselves to give \$5000 towards meeting the exattractive and profitable resorts of the kind in the city, pense of building. The proposition has been accepted, Weekly literary exercises, consisting of declamation, de- and one of the buildings will be raised this fall, and fin bate, and composition, are held at the rooms, in which all ished in the spring. The other is not needed at present, members interested are invited to participate. Perma- but will be in a year or two. We design to co nen nent arrangements have been made for members desirous the school at Portland this winter, in case Bro. Hoys of \$\epsilon\$ of studying book-keeping, penmanship, phonography and shall arrive in season, to relieve me at the Institute. As the the languages, at reduced prices. A course of lectures, yet, we are not informed, whether he will take the Isthgiv given under the auspices of the association, are delivered mus or Cape Horn route. The latter would retard our dur during the winter months; tickets for which will be far- work very considerably. We wait with all due anxiety nisl nished to members only. In accordance with the laws of for his arrival. the the institution, any person engaged in mercantile pur- Through the indefatigable efforts of Bro. Wilkes, we suit suits, either as merchant or clerk, or any student above have at Portland a new parsonage, and a church nearly the the age of fourteen years, destined for the mercantile pro- ready for dedication, to be finished and painted without fess fession, can, by the payment of two dollars, become a and within, throughout-the finest church, I judge, on met member of the association, and be entitled to all its privithe Pacific coast. At Salem, also, we have a large church ileg ileges for one year. This is one of the most effective and in contemplation, to be framed this autumn, and finished use useful institutions of our city. Its lectures are the enter- in the spring. We commenced the first term of our

Gov. Seabrook, in his recent message to the Legisla- second term commenced on the 17th of June, with about ture ture, says that over twenty thousand persons in South 60, and increased to 105 students, before the close of the Car Carolina are ignorant of the alphabet. An ascertained term. There is a prospect of a good school in future. trut truth, he adds, well calculated to excite general and anx. Mrs. Doane and Miss Mary Leslie are assistant teachers. iou ious inquiry concerning the causes of so painful a moral We are in good health, and love our labor. calamity. According to the official reports of the Boards of of Commissioners, in 1848, it appears that there are in the the State 915 teachers, and 8063 scholars, and the approprit priation for the support of schools was 337,500, equivalent to about \$39 annually for each teacher, and \$4.39 Population of New York-Cost of the City in 1626, and value now for for every pupil. South Carolina expends for the purpose of of education, nearly one-fourth of her income derived fron from taxes. It would seem that, if so large a disbursemet ment were wisely and economically apportioned, it might sect secure all the benefits which the wisdom of the Legislature ture designed; but so fortunate a result has not been pro produced.

The great difficulty, however, is slavery, which as by a neighborhood will likely reach 750,000 souls. What a special retributive providence paralyzes every great inter- change since 1626, when the Dutch traders "bought the est of the South. The great extent of plantations island of Manhattan from the savages for the value of sixty This is quite seasonable. The brethren of New York will tongued paper: 'This journal has now reached a circulasevers too much the white families to allow of the district guilders. It contains 11,000 morgens of land!" This is the system of instruction.

THE HARPERS' ESTABLISHMENT. book factory of the Messrs. Harper. We learn from of her property is now between Two AND THREE HUNthis sketch, that the store department has eight clerks, DRED MILLIONS! and three book-keepers. The press-rooms have forty hands, and twenty-one Adams presses; each of the latter &c. &c. as parts of our city, which they really are, and will strike off about twenty-four tokens, or 6,000 sheets a New York is elevated to the fourth rank among the cities day-that is allowing ten hours a day-120 reams of of the world. Indeed, Jersey City, Hoboken, most of paper a day are used in the press-rooms, in busy times. Staten Island, and even Newark, have become as much hands. Two large store-rooms are filled with books 2.000,000. Paris, 900,000, New York, 750,000. St. Petersof sheep-skins, and 1,300 pieces of muslin. The process Havana, 112,000. of gilding, and especially of marbling, are very interest. Thus may the great American metropolis be placed

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM OREGON. Session of Conference-Want of Laborers-Hard Work-Educa tion-Oregon Institute-Liberal Donations-New Institution

DEAR BRO. RAND :- Perhaps you are anxious to kno One of the pernicious tendencies of the pernicious how matters are going forward in the land of the setting Fugitive Slave Law has been, we fear, to diminish the sun. Our Conference commenced at Oregon city, (the attachment of good men in the North to the Union. Oregon members only being present.) on Wednesday, the Slavery has availed itself of the confederacy so much, to 4th inst., and after a pleasant session of six days, we disextend its encroachments, and has in this consummate persed and returned to our several fields of labor. The enormity so overreached all its previous usurpations that business of Conference was conducted with perfect harmany a good man has felt to hesitate respecting a rela- mony of feeling, and a more than ordinary degree of the tion which binds all the political and moral power of Divine presence seemed to pervade every mind during the

feared, have been driven almost to wish the experiment great deficiency of laborers in a field so ample and imof a dissolution, as the most rational hope of relief alike portant as this, we felt indeed to exclaim, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few," and to "pray Let us beware of such sentiments. We would suggest the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers

essary to ford and swim rapid streams, and perform jour-Our other suggestion is, that slavery must evidently neys through deep mud, which for aught else than to

treasure. But alas! the folly of such a course is too The friends of the great anti-slavery movement in this obvious. Many return without the coveted wedge of gold, cou country need to gather about it all the sanctions of a with loss of health, and not a few have terminated their loved child, and will pray for us now more fervently than pru prudent policy and sensible conservatism. They should carthly career in the hazardous undertaking, while affairs avoid studiously the character of radicalism. Whatever at home have been utterly neglected, and the education this post. We cross the Arkansas river twenty-six miles pru prudence they may exercise they will be liable to that of the youth postponed to more auspicious times. But charge, as all good men have in warring against sane. now new movements are making for the cause of education tioned evils, but let them not wantouly provoke it. tion. This is owing partly to the increased ability among We Washington and his compeers appeared to the world at us to support schools, and partly to the fact, that our first as demagogues and insurrectionists. History has justified them, however, by disclosing the calm wisdom that following are among the resolutions passed by the Con-

brethren could see the reasonableness of this request, as stitution. Immense meetings to denounce the aggressive may be the reasonableness of this request, as stitution. Immense meetings to denounce the aggressive may be the reasonableness of this request, as stitution. Immense meetings to denounce the aggressive may be the reasonableness of this request, as stitution.

the establishment of a high school in that place, me

school at the Institute on the 18th of March, with about 25 students. As the rains subsided, the number increased gradually to the close of the term, when we had 84. Our Yours most affectionately,

NEHEMIAH DOANE.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

-Comparative population with other great cities-Fourth now in size-Population since 1691-Steamships and Ship building--Fifth Avenue-Churches-Trinity, its cost-Steeple and Organ

New York, Dec. 12, 1850. From the partial returns of the Marshals, it is now estimated that the population of this metropolis and earliest deed for the land, and hence we learn that the consideration paid for the whole island was about TWEN-TY-FOUR DOLLARS, and its contents were then estimated A New York paper describes at length the great at 22,000 acres. What a change. I expect the valuation

n the ware-rooms, where the sheets are dried and ar- parts of New York as Westminster is to London, or the ranged into volumes for binding, the number of hands thick settlements about the Seine to Paris. Let us balis one hundred and fifty. Three hydraulic presses are ance the account with some of the other great cities of the here used. In the sewing rooms there are about fifty world:-London, 2.560.281, London proper, 125.008, Pekin ready for binding, which are arranged in bins lining nar- burgh, 585,000, Constantinople, 500,000, Vienna, 360,000 row avenues, both of the latter being regularly numbered. Moscow, 305,631, Glascow, 285,000, Calcutta, 230,000, The binderies employ 125 hands, who can turn out about Madrid, 200,000, Rome, 148,000, Edinburgh, 133,692, 3,000 books a day. In the course of a year the bindery Naples, 350,000, Liverpool, 286.487, Dublin, 240,000, uses 58 barrels of the best flour, 25 of glue, 1,194 dozen Amsterdam, 207,000, Lyons, 200,000, Mexico, 150,000,

ing. The whole number of persons employed in the next to the French capital in the number of her populaestablishment is between 400 and 500, of whom 150 are tion, and elevated to the fourth rank in the commercial world. Our population numbered in 1696-4,302; in

1786-24,614; in 1800-60,489; in 1810-96,372; in 1820 | dinal Wiseman, assuring the Queen of unalterable lov-1786-24,614; in 1800-60,485; in 1810-20,712; in 1845 ality and unshaken fidelity. The following story is

New York has reached this elevation heretofore more first to denounce the Pope's invasion of her authority. from natural advantages than any extraordinary efforts "When she heard of it," said the doctor, "she at once or enterprise. Recently our citizens have been more sent for Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, who, on awake to these advantages, and are now advancing in obeying her summons, found her Majesty walking up and business and improvements with an unprecedented ra- down the drawing-room in a state of great excitement. pidity. The Ocean Steamers are of vast importance to 'Sir George Grey,' said her Majesty, 'I am Queen of her trade. Their establishment has formed a new era England; I will not bear this." in business and history; few have any idea of the ship Extraordinary Scene at a Pusetite Church.building at this port. In one concern about 385 hands

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT A PUSETITE CHURCH.—

During the morning service at the Chapel of St. Bar and eight ships 11,000, were launched from the yard. sent for, enabled the congregation to leave unmolested. Large as this concern is, there are several other ship The mob amounted to about 1000 persons. builders on the East and North rivers, whose business will compare favorably with it.

met at this moment in our city, and hence our merchants order them from Maine and other Eastern States; there are not yards enough here.

tention, and more than 1200 have been naturalized, in of this branch of the Christian church.

It is astonishing how rapidly New York is growing in A Roman Catholic priest complains most bitterly in extent and magnificent buildings. Over 1500 edifices, and most of them upon a large and elegant scale, have been erected the present year, and 500 are now going up.

A species of brown stone is substituted for bricks, and on of architecture. Great change, and for the better, has been money and discussions of politics." made in the painting of houses. The eye no longer The priests of Dr. M'Hale's arch diocese, Ireland, are gazes, as was the case, upon universal red fronts with beginning to blame him for the success of the Protestant white streaks. There is now good taste displayed in the missions in Ireland, in terms that show there is no exagcolors and their pleasing variety of shades. Fifth Avenue may be called a street of palaces, with

its newly erected splendid churches and magnificent private dwellings. Your Mr. Bancroft has located in this region. The city and environs must now contain about 300 temples dedicated to the worship of the Almighty; Forty-six churches have been erected, and fifty clergyand all that taste, wealth and refinement can impart, men added to the Roman Catholic mission in Scotland have been lavished upon many of them. Trinity is the during the last ten years. most magnificent, furnished at a cost of more than half a finial." let him visit Trinity, we say.

river craft. For such an immense fleet the wharfs cannot the laws of God. afford accommodations; and to meet this difficulty the dock at Brooklyn has been commenced. This is an immense basin, covering 52 acres, and forms a harbor to already been erected around it of the most spacious di- and also the Monthly Express List for December-both mensions, and are constantly filled with valuable goods thoroughly prepared and very convenient manuals.

METHODIST PRESS.

Revival Intelligence-Nashville Advocate-The Book Concern-

The Southern Christian Advocate, Charleston, S. C.

Bishop Andrew left home on the 12th inst., on his pretty good, but that of Mrs. Andrew is extremely pre-It also records the following notices: it Trinity and Cumberland churches, in this city. Smith from Columbia, have preached with great success n this revival. Meetings are continued at Cumberland pressed congregations have been in attendance.

paper is now united with the Louisville Advocate. The Northern Advocate, Auburn, N. Y., contains a

letter from New York, which speaks as follows of our

While in the city, we visited the "Book Concern," and were pleased to find it in a healthy and prosperous condition. The Agents informed us that the Concern was never doing better. They employ about 200 hands, and yet find it difficult to supply the demand. The inextent, to the reduction in the price of books. Our hum-cently expelled from the republic of New Grenada; their ble opinion is, that to print and circulate our books at cost making just enough to clear the expenses of the Concern, would be the best policy and economy for the church.

The Texas Wesleyan Banner defends Rev. Mr. Alexander from the slander of being an abolitionist-a Baptist dria, lately deceased, the bulk of his estate, thought to paper having attacked him on account of his vote in the be worth some \$20,000, is to be divided equally belast General Conference, South, against the "Ninth Sec- tween the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal

e as frost in Texas in July. He was born and the poor. educated in the South. He is the son of a slaveholder and a slaveholder himself. All his interests, sympathies and associations, both political and ecclesiastical, are intimately identified with the South. We have known him tifteen years, and know him to be as true-hearted a And whoever denounces him as an abolitionist does it at his own expense. Whoever he may be, we shall not hesitate to hold him up to the public gaze, as an arrant slanderer of a good man and true.

How deplorable that state of society where the moral itself be alleged as a vindication of a Christian minister up to nearly fifty per cent. of the whole population. from public suspicion. Alas for this abomination of

the following advice which he gives :not concur in these rash and ruthless proceedings, ought in self-respect, and out of "a decent regard for the opin-

sympathy with, this meeting. They owe it to them-selves to do so-if they have sufficient nerve to meet the One has already followed this prudent counsel-Rev Dr. Kenneday of Brooklyn-of course.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS. The "Religious Society" in Paris has purchased one of

ed to Great Britain. Intelligence has recently been received that the con-

troversy between the dissenters and the Established Church has broken out furiously at Bombay, the Bisbop having denied the dissenters the right of interment in consecrated ground.

The Roman Catholics of England have prepared an address to the throne, said to have been written by Car- are untaught. The jails and workhouses are full.'

-371,102; and in 1850-estimated at three-quarters of a current:—The Rev. Dr. Jelf declared at the meeting at St. Clement Danes, a few days ago, the Queen was the

have been daily employed the past year, at an average of nabas, Pimlico, on a late Sunday, a large crowd collected have been daily employed the pass year, as as a season of the same of the pass of the same this period, two Ocean Steamers, measuring 3000 tons, necessary to close the gates. A police force having been

The Free Church of Scotland has thirty-seven Euro-There is a demand for new vessels, more than can be pean missionaries and agents at different stations in India ans, Mohammedans, and others. In an institution at Another grand step in the onward and rapid march of Another grand step in the onward and rapid march of New York is the Eric Railroad. It will soon be finished, children receiving instruction in divine things. At Bombay, there are about twelve hundred receiving Chrisand will form a highway to the boundless West, unsurtian instruction, and at Madras, about fourteen hundred. passed in length, travel, importance and utility by any At Poonah, there are about five or six hundred attending work of the kind on the globe. When completed, it will the seminary, and the same number at Nagpur and probably become the great channel for the trade of emigration from abroad to our new countries. When is this three of the natives applied to the missionaries for baptism stream to cease flowing? More than 200,000 arrived at one time. At the Cape of Good Hope, the average here last year, and still the wave of human beings flows attendance upon Christian instruction is 500, and the to our shores. On the 3d the packet ship Washington number on the roll is about 900. About six thousand arrived from Liverpool with 916 steerage passengers, the largest number ever yet conveyed in one ship. During Christian instruction, and are daily subject to Christian the past year over 5000 foreigners have declared their in-

every side there is an admirable improvement in the style spiritual interests of the people, but for the collection of

geration in the statements which Protestant missionaries have made respecting the success of their labors.

The present convent property in Ireland is stated to be worth upward of seven hundred thousand pounds.

million. Its spire is 264 feet high, and has become with MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE FUGIits gilded cross, a prominent landmark to vessels ap- TIVE SLAVE BILL.—The following was the subject of proaching the coast. It has a splendid organ, which cost a debate before this society on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3; \$10,000, weighing forty tons, and contains two thousand one " Are citizens of the free States justified in opposing the undred and sixty-nine pipes. If any of your readers have execution of the Fugitive Slave Law." There was a very the slightest disposition to know about "buttresses," interesting and animated debate on this question, and the piers," "battlements," "the transom mullions," "cle- decision was much more so. The delate was well supportestory," and "wooketted pinnacles terminating in a ed on both sides by able and talented speakers, and after a warm discussion of over three hours, the question was I wanted to add a word about the rapidly increasing taken and decided in the affirmative by a very large macommerce of New York. Not less than \$120 millions of jority. This speaks much for the feeling and influence me chandise are annually landed at her wharf, employ- of the young men of Boston in regard to this iniquitous ing an amount of tonnage larger than any other city in law, which, let me assure you, will not be obeyed by us, the world, I believe, except London; 800 vessels may be Union or no Union. We acknowledge a higher law, and seen in the harbor at one time, exclusive of steamers and we cannot obey the laws of man when they conflict with

A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION

SNOW & WILDER, Boston, have published The Path accommodate 500 or 600 vessels. Over 50 stores have Finder Railway Guide, for the New England States,

ror was not made by our printers, but by the brother

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY for January, 1851, has been received by Peirce, 5 Cornhill. It has two very fine engravings, and a medallion frontispiece, designed, we suppose, for Wesley, but bearing a stronger resemblance to some of the likenesses of Fletcher. The artist has atway to attend the Texas Conference. His own health is tempted a saintly, semi-ecstatic expression, which has resulted in one of imbecility not at all agreeable. The articles of the No. are numerous and good-some of them seventy or eighty pessons have professed to find peace with God in believing, during the meetings recently held excellent. The whole appearance of this first number of The the new volume is creditable to our church.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS IN INDIA .- It is estimated that church during the present week. Large and deeply im- there are now 80,000 nominal Christians among the native population of India, of whom about 11,000 are com-The Naslwille Advocate discusses the propriety of tem- municants. Though this number is small compared with perance societies among members of the church. This the population of that country, it yet shows conclusively that missionary labor there has not been in vain. Be sides these tangible results, a great change is taking place in the feelings af the whole body of the people.

> In the public schools of the city of New York, two hundred in number, six hundred teachers are employed, and one hundred thousand children annually receive in-The members of the order of Jesuits have been re-

> residence in the country has been found, after a year's trial, an insufferable evil.

By the will of Capt. James McGuire, of Alexanchurches, and the Corporation of Alexandria. The Rev. R. Alexander an abolitionist! Just about as annual interest is to be appropriated for the benefit of

Rev. Mr. Ellers, of our German Mission in St. Louis, is at present on a visit to our city in behalf of his mission. We hope our brethren will hear with Christian sympathy Southerner as lives south of Mason and Dixon's line. Bro. Ellers' appeal, and help him as they may be able.

FOREIGN POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS .- The Advertiser says that by the recent U. S. census, the number of inhabitants born in foreign countries, residing in Massachusetts, is a little more than 180,000, or about eighsentiment—the self-respect of Christian ministers must teen per cent. of the whole population. If to this were thus be abased, and the holding of property in humanity added the children of foreigners, the number will come

THE MISSIONARY ADVOCATE speaks thus of the The Richmond Advocate denounces the resolutions of American Messenger: "A pregnant passage occurs in the New York preachers through more than a column. the commencement of an editorial in this trumpetdoubtless treat with humble veneration Dr. Lee's opinion. tion of 170,000 copies! We should be criminally remiss, Perhaps some of them may like to avail themselves of if such an unprecedented circulation of a religious paper did not awaken emotions of gratitude to God, and Those ministers who were not present, and who do incite to renewed diligence, that every line may convey ions of mankind," to disclaim all participation in, and

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 344, contains-The French Wars of Religion; Shamus O'Brien; Grace Kennedy, concluded; The Mystic Vial, Part 2; Divorce of Josephine ; West Coast of Ireland ; Grave of O'Connell ; Junius; Politics of Europe; with Correspondence, New Books, Poetry, and Short Articles.

EAST BARNARD, VT .- Rev. M. Spencer writes, Dec. the finest houses in Rue de Grenelle, for a double object; 7:-God is favoring us with the richest visits of his namely, the education of missionaries, and the reception grace, in the conversion of sinners and in re-adopting of converts to the Roman Catholic Church. It is stated long-lost wanderers into his family. Not far from eighty that the labors of the society will be particularly devot- since the last session of our Conference, profess to have found pardon through the blood of the Lamb. Our prospects are still most cheering.

> A DARK PICTURE .- A leading London paper says :-Nearly one half of the population of England and Wales are unable to read and write. A large portion of the other half have received the scantiest instruction. Destitution, vice and crime abound, because the people

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Porter Andrew Parker S F Porter John

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Shurtliff Sylvan
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Stagg 1 M
Sparrow H A
Smith E L

Sylvester Catherin

Wing L A Warren Washington Watson Lucy Wright Edwin

Tasker M D Tilson Josiah Thompson R H

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LITERARY ITEMS.

western part of that city.

is 258; of these one is a high school, one a normal school, fifty-three are grammar schools, twenty-nine secondary, one hundred and thirty primary, and forty unclassified. The number of scholars is 45,383, of whom 23,706 are boys and 21,677 girls. There are 81 male and 646 female teachers. The expenditure during the last school year was \$332,433 21; of which the selection of the Parent Society for 1850, and we rejoice in the gratifying aspect presented by this sucschool year was \$332,433.21; of which the salaries of teachers absorbed \$178,325.84, books and stationary \$36,-213.07, superintendence, cleaning, &c., \$22,650.97, and strengthen the several important posts occupied by the new school-houses \$36,248.58. The amount expended, exclusive of real estate and furniture, was \$291,526.58; has contributed one pound and upwards, is entitled to a which divided by the number of pupils shows the sum of copy of the Report.-Chris. Guardian \$6.42 as the average expense of each pupil. The expense of the high school during the year was \$15,600,37, and the number of scholars 485.

FITCHBURG NEIGHBORHOOD.

Methodism" inform us a Methodist travelling preacher England. was appointed to its vicinity. Perhaps none are living REVIVALS.—The Methodist Church in Independence, who distinctly remember the measure of his success; under the pastoral care of Rev. W. H. Lewis, is enjoying nevertheless, a few noble sires and matrons of 50 years a most blessed revival of religion. The Asbury charge, abide hereabouts still, while the results of their toil in the
Master's service are to be seen in what is now comprised.
In both places the revival has embraced persons of stand-Master's service are to be seen in what is now comprised in several prosperous charges. A cursory notice of mat- church.-St. Louis Adv. ters of general interest is berewith submitted.

A neat and convenient house of worship in New Ipswich, N. H., was dedicated on the 19th of September last.

Sermon by Rev. S. Quimby. Commendable enterprise but one Baseom, and his biographer should be capable of evinced in building is rewarded by a crowded house of interested hearers. An interesting field of labor was opened last year in Townsend, and a brother was ap- It is estimated that there are now 80,000 nominal pointed thereto from the last N. E. Conference who had Christians among the native population of India, of whom in this appointment, report speaks of him as "according small, compared with the population of that country, it to his rule," laboring also " to preach the Gospel in the re- yet shows conclusively that missionary labor there has gions beyond," north and east. To learn, at our next not been in vain. Besides these tangible results, a great Conference, that another charge is the result, will be no change is taking place in the feelings of the whole body new thing in the history of one who seldom boasts "in of the people.

A work of revival has been in progress at Winchendon since Conference. Bro. Wallingford reported in preachers' meeting at Ashburnham, Nov. 12, about 40 conversions, and 30 persons had then united on probation in his charge. The advertised Missionary meeting for Fitchburgh was held. Nov. 2d. The speakers appointed for the a body of agents connected with various religious denomoccasion, with others, were present; attendance small, by inations, and gave them an encouraging address. The meeting was held at Cincinnati, in a Baptist Church. reason of a storm on the Sabbath preceding; not thus the results, however,-a subscription of \$40 being taken on the occasion to constitute Bro. Steele and his lady life members of the Parent Society, and new interest awakened in minds present and among the membership gener-

Brethren from Fitchburg, Lunenburg, Clinton, Princeton, and Ashburnham met in preachers' meeting at into ton, and Ashburnham met in preachers' meeting at into one charge. The Kickapoo mission has a member Leominster on Dec. 3, and gave encouraging accounts of ship of forty-eight.—West. Chris. Adv. their respective charges. Leominster has of late materially improved in temporalities, and at present so beaurially improved in temporalities, and at present so beautifully pleasant a house of worship is not to be found in at Oswego, East charge, is in a very feeble state of health. the central portion of the New England Conference. He has been sick much of the time since Conference, but had so far recovered that he attempted to preach last The congregation is large, and goodly numbers have united with the church. Preparations were made for a Missionary meeting there in the evening, but storm and darkness detained the people. Some were present, how-place, we learn, has been supplied heretofore, and will be hereafter, by Rev. Hanford Colborn, late of Oncida Conever, choice spirits doubtless, and short speeches were made, and an adjournment effected to another evening.

Clinton is a new interest in our unparalleled out spreading work. About 10 months since a brother from Rev. J. K. Tuttle, of East Genesee Conference, sta-Lunenburg found employment there; soon after he met four sisters in class, who for some time previous, had prayed God to send them a leader. Their numbers inreased, and it soon became necessary to form two classes, which now contain more than thirty members. Until recently they have had no preaching upon the Sabth, nor but a few week-evening sermons. Bro. P. Torque is now employed to preach and labor with them: a hall has been hired, a congregation gathered, excellent singing secured, Sunday School opened, and considerable money collected for Sabbath School library.

of our God,-" our God forever."

Yours fraternally, J. L. ESTEY. Ashburnham, Dec. 11.

LETTER FROM WILSRAHAM, MASS.

Wesleyan Academy-Coke-Improvements Proposed. the Herald of last week, permit me, through you, to they may be readily removed, joint by joint, without distender him most cordial acknowledgements. We thank turbing the adjoining sections, when change or repair him heartily for the article, first, because it is a manifes- is necessary. tation of interest in our affairs, which just at this time | The Scientific American says that a Mr. Joel Haugh is especially welcome-and, secondly, because it was ton, of Ogden, N. Y., has invented a machine for washspirit. Whether it were in good taste, to imply so plainly, trouble. The dishes are placed in a rack, and set upright, ed, is a question which we submit with all deference-

The design of the present communication is to inform our friend "Coke" and all others interested, that arrangements are in progress for the improvement of our accommodations. As soon as the Trustees shall be able to to be done to it was to turn the handle, move it every effect the sale of some unproductive real estate they have square yard, and supply it with clean water. By turn in their possession, we shall communicate (with the permission of the editor) through the Herald and by whatever other means we may have at command, a statement a cord in it, and a few levers peculiarly combined, and of our wants and plans, and make application for donations. worked by cams, all operated by a handle revolving However, I may here apprise our friends, that our wants wheel. are many, and that our claims call for their hundreds and their thousands. We hope they will be prepared to meet us with a generous response. Moreover, we most confidently expect that our excellent friend "Coke" will confidently expect that our excellent friend "Coke" will now remains, that, as the mines penetrate deeper in the keep his "battery" in good repair, and make frequent bowels of its rower for our benefit. use of its power for our benefit.

Yours respectfully, M. RAYMOND. Wilbraham, Dec. 10.

BRO. COKE:—As you had the boldness to spread my

Yours truly, LEOMINSTER. incombustible.

DISCIPLINARY QUESTION.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate will not be published till after the session of the Louisiana Conference, in January next. It is stated that, should the funds be insufficient at that time, certain capitalists of New Orleans will advance money.

Dr. Latta, in his last paper, says: "We have received Dr. Latta, in hi official notice from the commissioners that the union of the Louisville and Nashville Christian Advocates has been effected, but we are not apprised of the time of issuing the united papers."

We have received office a large translation of doubted, what Bro.

B. has taken so much pains to prove, viz: that superannuated preachers were travelling preachers, in the disciplinary sense of the term. But I do not now see why such should necessarily be members of the Quarterly Conferences. If the reasoning had conclusively shown, that by virtue of residence a superannuate Mr. Dearbon, of Preston, England, has lately added to preacher was connected with the circuit or station, it has cabinet of curiosities, a copy of the first volume of would also have been conclusive, that he would be a member of the Curiosity Conference. But so from Souther's Naval History of Eugland," with the corrections of the laureate, in his own hand-writing. The corrections and emendations are exceedingly distinct, the hand-writing of Southey being small, but beautifully Clear. His "copy" for the printer was always good.

Each proof-sheet is marked with the date of its passing his hand. The date of the first proof is November 7, 1832."

The date of the first proof is November 7, 1832." The committee appointed by the Governor of Maine, to select a location for a Reform School, have agreed upon and accepted a farm in the vicinity of Portland, which has been presented to them by the city. It is about three miles from Portland, on the old county read about three miles from Portland, on the old county read about three miles from Portland, on the old county read about three miles from Portland. about three miles from Portland, on the old county road leading from Stroudwater village to Saco, and may be viewed with fine effect from the promenades in the promenades in the strong property of the general Conference, if he has committed no error in extracting, does change my mind. And, furthermore, I am informed that Bishop Hedding has written to a Presiding Elder, and decided that a superanneath prescher is a manufacture of the General Conference, if he has committed no error in extracting, does change my mind. perannuated preacher is a member of a Quarterly Conference, whose word with me, on all such matters, is conclu-Public Schools in Philadelphia. — The number of public schools in the city and county of Philadelphia gains by investigation.

Public Schools in the city and county of Philadelphia

P. Crandall.

Religious Summary.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We have received Society. We are glad to see the names of subscribers in Canada published in the Report. Every individual who

"More Jews," says Professor Tholuck, "have been converted to Christianity during the last twenty-five years than during the seventeen centuries preceding." Alfred Tennyson is appointed Poet Laureate. The And what is particularly encouraging to Christian effort, friends of Leigh Hunt hoped that he would be the man. not a few converted Jews and others not converted, are filling places of influence and trust, both in the world of letters and politics, both in Church and State. Five pro-"Memorfals of Methodism"-Dedication-Bro. Moulton-Revival- fessors in the University of Halle are Jews; three in Missionary Meeting-Improved Charge-A new Interest. Breslau. The celebrated Fender, Wehl, and Brenary are Mn. EDITOR :- Fifty miles north-westerly from your Jews; ten professors in Berlin alone, Drs. Lee, Stahl, city, is situate, among the hills, the thriving town of and Capadoes, are Jews. So is a medical professor in Fitchburg. Before the year 1800, the "Memorials of St. Petersburg, and eight elergymen in the Church of

ing and influence, who promise much usefulness to the

LIFE OF BISHOP BASCOM .- We learn from the Nashville Christian Advocate, that it is in contemplation to

een active in the first efforts. Though still successful about 11,000 are communicants. Though this number is

another man's line of things made ready to his hand." THE CONTRAST.—A short time since, Dr. Strachan

News up to Nov. 1, has been received from the Manual Labor School at Fort Leavenworth. The school is under the superintendence of Rev. Thomas Johnson, and has the general confidence of surrounding Indian tribes. The Shawnee mission has been favored with revival influence and it is thought the tribe is advancing in civilization. The Delaware and Wyandott missions have been united

METHODIST PREACHERS .- We regret to learn, that Sunday. The effort had like to have been fatal, as he fell in the pulpit, and was thought to be dying; he, however, revived, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. His Rev. O. Lathrop, of the same Conference, has also had pretire from his labors on Victory charge. Bro. Lathrop

tioned at Port Gibson, lies dangerously sick of lung fe-

Catholic papers report many accessions to their Church from the clergy and distinguished laity of the Establish-

Science and the Arts.

An ingenious machinist of Washington-Mr. War-Walk about Zion, and go round about her: tell the ner-has just matured a most singularly-contrived towers thereof. Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her machine for making molds in sand for iron founding. palaces; that ye may tell" to her Heralds, for the honor We learn from the Republic that the sand is fed into a hopper, not unlike that of a grist mill, is carried through various processes, and finally brings out the perfect matrix of any model applied. It is not only adapted to iron tubes, or other long and slender objects, but is susceptible of being applied to the production of molds of other forms. Another invention, by the same gentleman, con-Mr. EDITOR:-For the allusion to the interests of the sists of a new mode of connecting iron pipes, which Wesleyan Academy, made by "Coke," in his article in greatly facilitates laying them, and in such manner that

written, evidently, in a kind, brotherly and Christian ing dishes, so as to save the women folks a deal of that we, who of all men ought to be awake to the when it is carried to a vessel containing water and a welfare of the institution, were slumbering in a time little soap, and turning a crank, the dishes on the rack requiring vigorous effort, and especially to put forth such an implication without a knowledge of the facts involvboiling water, and the crank again turned a few seconds. The dishes are then clean, and can remain in the rack, which obviates the repeated handling of dishes. About ing the handle it scrubbed the floor, wiped it up, and

> The copper mines near Litchfield, Conn., are being worked with increasing success. The ore extracted yields a large per centage of pure copper, and no doubt richer and better quality.

The best water-proof cloth made is that of Indiarubber; no other cloth can equalit; oil cloth comes next in order. Woolen and cotton cloth may be rendered nearly water proof by dipping 'them in a solution week, and the kindness to place it in such honorable of alum and sulphate of copper-blue vitriol. Those company, I take the liberty to inform you, that on Tuesday, Dec. 10, a missionary meeting was held at the meeting-house,—"the singers were out;" "the brethren from abroad were there," and sufficient money was raised and life cotton cloth is dipped into a very weak solution of pledged to make up \$100 for the cause of missions. By the blessing of God, I expect to pay into the mission alum, and then dried at a high temperature, a very good Treasury yearly, on an average \$1 for each member. alum, and then dried at a high temperature, a very good water-proof cloth is the result, aye, and one that is nearly

Congressional.

and

Herald

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. SENATE.—The reports from the Heads of Departments were appropriately referred, and some private bills acted upon. Mr. Gwin moved to take up the California bills motion lost. A message was received from the President covering a communication from the Mexican minister in relation to the incursions of the Indians upon Mexican citizens, and asking that the provisions of the 11th article of the treaty, providing for the defence of the Mexican frontiers, be carried into effect by the United States.

marriad into effect by the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

House.—The Standing Committees were announced, and are nearly the same as last year.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, and after a short but stormy discussion, referred the several parts of the President's message to the proper committees.

Senate, Tuesday, Dec. 10.—A resolution was introduced by Mr. Gwin, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of the District Judges in California, as no one could be found to take the judgeships at present salaries. A communication was received from the War Department, in reply to Mr. Hale's resolution of inquiry into the proceedings of the court martial on private soldiers.

House.—A bill was introduced to amend the act granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers, and extending the time of payment. Another, granting the right of way to Missouri, and a portion of public lands, in aid of a Railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph's. Another, to establish a reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada. Another for the punishment of crimes in the Indian country, and for the civilization of Indians. Another granting, public lands in Pagnasylvania to aid. the Indian country, and for the civilization of Indians. Another, granting public lands in Pennsylvania to aid the construction of Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, a bill to secure to dramatic writers the benefit of their productions. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing additional ports in Oregon territory; also of construct ing light-houses and locating buoys.

SENATE, Wednesday, Dec. 11.-Mr. Hale presented the petition of several citizens of New Hampshire, praying for a revision of the military laws.

Jefferson Davis said he feared this petition was, like

many others, based on false philanthropy; and on a sub-ject of which the petitioners knew nothing. Mr. Hale said he hoped before long to see some true philanthropy in Congress. Every effort to ameliorate

the condition of any class of persons was stigmatized by its opponents as false philanthropy. The papers were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the motion to print, to the Printing Com-Mr. Benton introduced and explained a bill directing

the President to purchase a site and erect the necessar In the House of Representatives, Mr. Potter announced the death of his late colleague, Amos E. Wood, repreentative of the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio, which took place at his residence on the 19th of November last. Deceased was a native of New York, and removed to Ohio in 1825.

SENATE, Thursday, Dec. 12 .- Sundry reports on pri-Mr. Bell introduced a bill granting pensions and half pay to certain Creek volunteers who served in the mili-

pay to certain Creek volunteers who served in the military service of the United States. This bill was debated and postponed till tomorrow.

The Senate then took up the resolves lying on the table, and came to that offered by Mr. Bradbury, calling for the reasons on which removals had been made by President Taylor's administration; next in order the resolves the table, and came to that offered by Mr. Bradbury calling for the reasons on which removals had been made by President Taylor's administration; next in order the resolvent the table, and came to that offered by Mr. Bradbury calling the table of the table, and came to that offered by Mr. Bradbury calling the table of the table, and came to that offered by Mr. Bradbury calling the table of the table, and table of the table of table of the table of the table of table of table of the table of the table of President Taylor's administration; next in order the re President Taylor's administration; next in order the resolve offered by Mr. Cass last session, proposing to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria. [Laughter.] Next, a resolve to ascertain the charges against all persons removed from office since the 4th day of March last, which also caused laughter. The Senate, at 3 o'clock,

ljourned till Monday. House.—Mr. Potter, from Post Office Committee, re ported a resolution to appoint an agent to proceed to San Francisco to receive bids for postal service in Cali-During the debate Mr. Thurston said this measure

was merely a precursor of the appointment of a second assistant Postmaster General at San Francisco, and was urged by speculators.

Several other bills of no general importance passed, nd after an ineffectual effort to adjourn till Monday, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

SENATE, Friday, Dec. 13 .- Senate not in session House .- Mr. Phoenix gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend an act passed last September, relative to a drawback on merchandise exported to

The reference of private bills was debated, and the House adjourned until Monday.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—The report of this Department estimates the various branches of the pub ie at \$7,132.043.47: being an excess over the estimates for the current year of \$1,728.670.63. The increase arises principally from the enlarged expense of Indian affairs and the pension list; for which the estimates are, respec-

tively, \$1,441.472.66 and \$2,644.726.31.

The number of claims for warrants under the late bounty land law, up to Nov. 5th was 9,418, and is rapidly increasing. The whole number of persons who, if living, would be entitled to the benefit of the law, the Secretary says, would exceed half a million; and he estimates that the number of claimants will be about

of the public lands, there were disposed of 5,184,410.91 acres, of which 1,320,902.77 were sold, and 3,305,520 located on bounty land warrants. For the three quarters of 1850, the quantity disposed of has been 2,815,-366,42 acres—869,082,32 sold, and 1,520,120 located on

highway to the Pacific, within our own territory, from the valley of the Mississippi to the western coast, and the necessity of obtaining full and accurate informa-tion as to the shortest and best route, having reference not only to distance, but also to the soil, climate, and adaptation to agricultural purposes of the intermediate

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.-From this document, we learn that the aggregate strength of the army, as established by law, is 12,326 officers and men. duty, from deaths, discharges, desertions, sickness and other casualties, falls short of the legal organization on an average of from 30 to 40 per cent; so that the above number would represent an effective force of only from 7,400 to 8,700 men. Of the whole number, 7,796 are stationed in or are under orders for Texas, New Mexico.

California and Oregan, leaving only 4,530 in all the rest of the States and Territories.

The Secretary urges the necessity of employing a cavalry force to curb the mounted Indians of Texas and New Mexico; and suggests the adoption of some system, dictated equally by policy and humanity, for reclaiming the whole unfortunate race, by inducing them to abandon their wandering and predatory life, to live in villages, and Hebron, eve., resort to agricultural pursuits for subsistence.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. The German Question Unsettled-Strong Probability of e General European Wa

HALIFAX, Wednesday, 11, A. M. The steamship America, with 46 passengers for Boston

and six for Halifax, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. Prof. Risley and his ballet troupe from Paris are among the America's passengers. The latest news from Germany is in no respect more cific nor affairs less critical and complicated than for

weeks previous to the sailing of the America. The Prussian Chamber was opened on the 21st by a eech from the King, which has caused intense excite-ent, and looked upon as favorable to the war party. He says in the strongest possible language—"We shall be more strongly armed than ever before, either in an-cient or modern times. We seek not war, but we denand an arrangement of the general fatherland suitable to our present position in Europe and Germany, and ding with the amount of rights which God vill defend it, and remain under arms till we have se eured its recognition. We owe this to Prussia; we ow

It is stated by telegraph from Paris that the Prussian Government has negotiated a loan of ten millions sterling with the house of Rothschild, in London. The upper house of Assembly is reported to be in

clined to peace, while the lower is moderately disposed.

The disturbances between the Prussian and Bavarian troops at Frankfort were renewed on the 25th, and in several of the streets the soldiers of the two countries had very sanguinary conflicts. The intervention of strong patrols could alone preserve peace in the city. The Austrian or Federal army in Hesse is suffering from want of provisions, and their commander has informed the Prussian General that he shall be compelled to advance. Gen. Groeben replied that the Prussian ops nuder his command would not fall back under any

The Cabinet of Petersburg is reported to have formally made known that a war of Prussia against Austria would at the same time be a war against Russia. After Berlin, the war party find most support in the Rhenan provinces. At Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, Amsterdam, and other central points, confidence in the maintenance of peace is daily becoming more weak.

The latest advices from Paris announce M. D'Ligny's

return from Berlin, and he is reported to have expressed his convictions that the King of Prussia will have great difficulty in restraining the warlike disposition of his army and people; and that he cannot and ought not

ganda affect to treat lightly the commotion in England upon the late Papal aggression, and profess to regard it as a mere question of etiquette.

Kossuth is still held in durance, and is reported to be

suffering with typhoid fever. The King of Sardinia opened his Parliament on the 23d ult, and was enthusiastically received. His speech, which gave great satisfaction, announced his intention to maintain the laws a cessary for the new political organization of the country in spite of the Pope.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

In Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 10, of croup, Charles Henry, son of Chas. H. Peirce, aged 3 years and 2 months. In Chelsea, 3d inst., William Reed, aged 58 years.

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. H. M. Bridge, Nahant, Mass.

NOTICE.—The Annual Sermon before the Ladies' Benevoler ociety of the D St. Church, will be delivered on next Sabbath, P. L., Dec. 22, by Rev. E. Cooke. A collection will be taken to aid

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE. Mr. Editor:—Permit me gratefully to acknowledge in behalf of the Trustees of the Biblical Institute, bedding and furniture to furnish one of the dormitories of the Institute, from our kind friends in Nashville, N. H.

Concord, N. H.

O. C. Baker. Concord, N. H.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—The Winter Term will
commence, the 23d inst., under the charge of A. Walsh, M. A.
H. P. Torset.

Kent's Hill, Dec. 9. NOTICE .- At the request of several preachers on the Bucksport District, a Ministerial Association is appointed to meet at Cherry-field, Thesday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Tuesday evening will be devoted to the Sabath School cause. Will the preachers be fully prepared with reports and suggestions.

Wednesday evening will be devoted to the Missionory cause. We desire that every preacher, will for an essay, present a history of Methodism on his circuit. Also a plan, or plans of sermons.

A. Moorre.

A. Moorre.

DEDICATION.-The new house of worship, recently erected in DEDICATION.—The new noise of words, with providence permitting, be dedicated to the W. E. Church, with providence permitting, be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Wednesday the 8th of Lanaary next. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Brethnen in the ministry on the district, and those on the borders of the Vermont Conference, are invited to attend.

Lancaster, N. H., Dec. 11. 2t S. Holman.

NOTICE-TIME ALTERED,-It was expected that the above dedication would take place on the 25th inst. In view of the Haverhill District Association was appointed to meet on the The delay of the dedication is unavoidable. The Association

CONCORD DISTRICT.—There will be a meeting of the Preachers in Concord District, at Marlow, commencing Jan. 14th, to continue three days.

ARRANGEMENTS.

J. Perkins, E. Adams—Love Feasts,
N. W. Aspenwait, M. Newhall—On bringing to trial and expelling disorderly members,
A. S. Tenney, A. M. Osgood—Apostacy of Angels.
L. Howard, J. Hall—Necessity of Divine Revelation.

J. A. Scarratt—Ordination vows of an Later in the M. E. C. W. F. Evans—The Preservation of the Holy Scriptures. B. Lee, G. S. Bearborn—Sinful Amusements. E. Mason, F. A. Hewes—The Poetry of the Bible. J. McLaughlin, I. W. Huntley—Inherent power of the Ch.

igion.
Folsom, J. C. Allen-Miraculous Gifts in the Church.

O. C. Baker-Fugitive Slave Bill.
D. P. Leavitt, S. S. Dudley-Delay of Divine Punishment neces

D. P. Leavitt, S. S. Dudley—Delay of Divine Punishment neces-living, would be entitled to the benefit of the law, the Secretary says, would exceed half a million; and he estimates that the number of claimants will be about 250,000. D. H. Sanborn—Religions Instruction in Schools. S. P. Heath, L. Draper—Winness of the Spirit. A. Carter, O. W. Watkins—Luke 13: 3. J. M. Hartwell—Duties of the Local Ministry in the M. E. Church in relation to the Intercapts. All the preachers, whose names are not in the above list, are invited to attend and participate in the exercises of the meeting. The first two days will be occupied in reading essays, &c., and preaching. On Thursday there will be a love feast, preaching and the Secretary urges the importance of a national highway to the Pacific, within our own territory, from

H. C. Wood, S. Quimax, A. S. TENNEY, Committee of Arrangements. QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Willington,	Jan.	4	5	Marlborough, eve., Feb.		1
Tolland, eve.,	6.6.		6		15	i
Stafford, eve.,	66		7	East Haddam, eve., "	-	1
Square Pond, eve.,	4.6		8	Haddam Neck, eve., "		1
Somers, eve ,	64		9	Portland, eve., "		i
Thompsonville, eve.,	6.6		10	South Glastenbury, "		í
Scitico,	44	11	12	E. Glastenbury, eve., "		6
Warehonse Point, eve	e. 66		12	East Hartford, "		6
Wapping,	66	18	19		22	6
	Jan.		20	Voluntown, March		-
Rockville, eve.,	66		21	Hopeville, eve., "		
Bolton,	66		22	Griswold, 64		
So. Coventry, eve.,	66		23	Mystic Bridge, "		
Mansfield, eve.,	8.6		24	Mystic, eve., "		
Willimantic,	8.6	25	26	Westerly, "		
Plainfield,	46		30	Norwich Falls, "	8	
Danielsonville, eve.,	6.6		31	Norwich North, eve., "	_	
	Feb.	1	2	Montville, I P. M., "		1
W. Woodstock, eve.,	66	-	2	Uncasville, eve., "		1
N Woodstock, eve.,	8.6		3	Gale's Ferry, "		1
Fisherville,	44		4		15	-
E. Thompson, 1 P.M.	. 66		5	East Lyme, eve.,		1
W. Thompson, eve.,			5	Lyme, eve., "		1
Colchester,	66	8	9	Greenville, "		6
Hebron eve	6.6	-	9		00	

Princeton,		Jan.		3
Ruthand,		44	4	5
Holden, afternoon,		66	-	5
Worcester, Laurel St.,		46	11	12
Leicester, afternoon,		6.6		12
Worcester, Park St.,		4.6		13
Oxford,		64		17
Dudley,		6.6	18	19
Web-ter, afternoon,	-	44		19
Southbridge,		66	25	26
Charlton, afternoon,		44		26
Lunenburg,		Feb.	1	2
Townsend, afternoon,		0.6		2
Leominster,		44	8	9
Fitchburg, afternoon,		6.6		9
[Remainder hereafter.]				
		P. CRANDAL		

THIRD QUARTER-BANGOR DIS	TRICT		
Kirkland,	Jan.	18	19
Dover,	6 c	18	19
Brownsville,	66	25	26
Harmony,	68	25	26
Oldtown,	Feb.	1	2
St. Alban's,	66	1	2
Hampden,	6.6	8	9
W. Hampden,	66	8	9
Fort Fairfield,	64	15	16
N. Bangor,	64	15	16
Frankfort,	44	23	23
Stetson,	44	22	23
Bangor,	March	1	2
Lincoln,	4.6	8	9
	N. D.	GE	ORGE.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

BOOKS FORWARDED, from Dec. 7 to Dec. 14.

A. Carter, Barnard, Vt., 1 pkge, M.Spencer, S.S.A.; J. Clongb, Berswick, Me., 1 pkge, by Longley; T. P. Adams, Union, Me., 1 pkge, by Hedgman; Putford & Sweetland, Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., care Daniel Chiltenango, 1 pkge, by Thompson; J. L. Estey, Ashburnham, Mass., 1 pkge, by Bigelow; M. W. Pray, Farmington, N. H., 1 pkge, by Marshall; Z. H. Blair, Eastport, Nie., 1 pkge, left aboard Str. Admiral, care of J. Richardson; Wm. H. Fisk, Manchester, 1 pkge, by Bill; S. W. Hammond, Danville, 1 pkge, left at W. R. R; Lane & Scott, New York, 1 box and pkge, by Harnden; S. Kelley, Portsmouth, N. H., 1 pkge, by Walker; Thos. Stokes, Philadelphia, 1 pkge, by Harnden; Wm. Cogshall, Providence, R. I., 1 pkge, by Earle; Wm. B. Stevens, care F. & H. Keyes, Newbury, Vt., 1 pkge, by Cheney; Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia, 1 pkge, left at Tappan, W. & M's; S. G. Lattrop, Deansville, N. Y., care J. B. Gray, Esq., Utica, N. Y. Railfroad; J. W. Story, Charleston, S. C., 1 box, shipped; Moses Chase, 1 pkge, left at Tappan, W. & M's; S. G. Lattrop, W. & Stokes, Phanney, W. & M's; M. J. Talbot, Jr., 1 pkge, Holmes Hole, Ms., by Hatch; T. Hardman, Cocheset, Mass., left at O. C. R. R.; G. C. Wells, Williamstown, Mass., 1 pkge, by Thompson; G. T. Barrett, Biddeford, Me., 1 pkge, by Carpenter; Chas. Noble, New Bedford, Mass., 1 pkge, by Hatch, care W. R. Fitman. BOOKS FORWARDED, from Dec. 7 to Dec. 14. C. H. PEIRCE, No. 5 Cornhill.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.

Ladies', Gent's and Children's Fleeced Spun Silk Gloves, colored and black. Gent's Shirts, and Drawers, Bosons, Cravats, and Dickeys, LADIES' UNDER VESTS, Polka Jackets, Opera Hoods, Children's Woollen Hoods and Jackets. JACKET YARNS, English Knitting Worsteds, German Working Worsteds, with Patterns, Canvas, Needles, &c. Morrison's (all wool) Yarn, 2000 pounds received this fall. Men's Long Woollen, Worsted and Spun Silk Hose; Angola Yarn, Cotton and Wool Wadding, Taffeta Ribbons, Curtain Velvet Ribbons, Curtain Fringes, Lace Embroideries, SMYRNA EDGINGS, and general variety of useful wares, usually found in Thread and Needle Stores. At Wholesale and Retail. army and people; and that he cannot and ought not make concessions.

The French Ambassador had arrived in Paris to explain Lord Palmerston's views on the German question. It is reported that England wishes to act in concert with France, and that she desires to prevent Russian intervention.

The latest advices from Rome state that the Propa-

ADVERTISEMENTS. RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO DEC. 14. See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged 2 17 pays to

Nov 1 '51

Sept 1 '51 on ac't Jan 1 '51 Jan 1 '59 Oct 1 '51

Jan 1 '52

June 1 '51

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MARKETS.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman .- Dec. 11, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

hes of Eaglish Education, the Latin, Greek and French Lan

uages, Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. astruction will be especially adapted to fit Students for Colege, Teaching and the Counting Room.

TERMS:

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English Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings;

Best American Velvet Tapestry and Brussels do Lowell three-ply super and extra fine Ingrain do Thompsonville do do do do Tapleyville superfine, ex. fine and fine do Low priced Woolen, Cotton and Wool & Cotton do Tapestry, Brussels and Damask Stair do Venetian, Wool and Cotton do do Henvirold Lief

Painted Floor Cloths (all widths, in sheets and narro

ICAH DYER, JR., ATTORNEY AND COUN-

Shawls, &c. &c.

CALVIN PAUL, UPHOLSTERER, MATTRAS-

Uses, Mahogany and Black Walnut Rocking Chairs, Corner of Gouch and Merrimac Streets, Boston.

(GF Furniture made and repaired to order. New and Second-hand Furniture bought and sold. Upholstery work done

METHODISM IN EARNEST. THE

M popularity of this book is such that THE EIGHTH THOUSAND is now in Press.
C. H. PEIRCE, Publisher.

ONE PRICE STORE. E. D. EVERETT, No. 64 1-2 Hanover St., dealer in Hosiery and Gloves, Woollen, (all wool), Worsted and Cotton Yarns, Trimmings, &c. In Hosiery, Silk, (Fleeced Spun Silk and Merino,) Woollen, Worsted, Cotton—black, white and colored. Gloves, Children's Hosiery and Gloves, nearly in the same variety. Ladies' French Kid Gloves, such makers as Bajon, Alexander, N. R. T. and others, prices from 62 1.2 to 75 oct.

N. B. T., and others; prices from 62 1-2 to 75 cts. Gent's Kid Gloves, white, black and colored. Also, Gent's Half Hose,—woollen, worsted, merino, spun silk, cotton and linen. Ladics', Gent's and Children's Fleeced Spun Silk Gloves,

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at the lowest rate. Carpets cut, made, and laid down.
Oct 23

lars, Cravats, Gloves, Stocks, etc. Oct 23. 3mos

C. H.
Nov 6

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Apr 22

Do three-ply superfine and fine ingrain Best American Velvet Tapestry and Brussels

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Lunguages, extra, each, Drawing and Painting, extra,

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

NEW BOOKS. LATELY PUBLISHED AND for sale by C. H. PEIRCE & CO., No. 5 Cornhill,

Wise's QUESTIONS ON ROMANS. A new and revised edition of this popular Sabbath School text book has just been published. It is accompanied with an appendix, containing short comments upon the more difficult passages in this epistle. For a Bible class, or the adult members of the Sabbath School, a more interesting or profitable book of study cannot be secured. Handsomely bound, and sold for \$1.50 per dozen.

The author's familiarity with the wants of the Sabbath School, and his success in the preparation of text books, will be a sufficient warrant for the good execution of the present volume. The subject, one of the most interesting and important books in the Scripture Canon, will afford a valuable field for study and discussion in the Bible class.

THE YOUNG MAN'S COUNSELLOR, by Rev. D. Wise, or of Path of Life, &c.

author of Path of Life, &c.

The above is a new work just written by Mr. Wise, and which, we doubt not, will be considered the most successful effort of his pen. The peculiar facility of its author in providing interesting and wholesome literature for the young, will commend the present work to the attention of parents and of youthful readers. The most valuable counsels are here clothed in a style so attractive that no young ran can fail to have his attention arrested and his heart improved by them. The work is published on beautiful type and paper, elegantly bound, and will afford one of the finest gift books of the season, as well as a permanent addition to the library. Price in plain cloth, 62½

Smith, of the Vermont Conference. 16mo. Price 37½ cents. Bro. Smith, previous to his present ecclesiastical connections, was a member of the Calvinist Baptist communion; and in the present volume gives, in a forcible and pungent style, the reasons for the change which occurred in his sentiments, and for the choice of the Methodist Church as his spiritual home. The work has already become popular in New England, a large number of copies having been sold.

A NEW WORK ON HOLY LIVING, by T. C. Upham, D. D., A New Work on Holy Living, by T. C. Upham, D. D., is now in press, and will be issued in a few weeks. It is intended to finish the series, of which Interior Life, and The Life of Faith have already been published. 12mo. Price \$1.00. CLEAVELAND'S VOYAGES: A Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enterprises, by Richard J. Cleaveland, with illustrations, by Billings. 12mo. Hustrated with four elegant steel engravings. Price \$1.00.

This is one of the most interesting volumes of voyages and commercial adventures that has been issued from the press.

commercial adventures that has been issued from the press. The present is the third edition of this valuable and popular work, and has been printed from new stereotype plates of tiful paper, and is bound in the richest styles of the art.

Charles H. Peirce, Boston, has issued an exceedingly interesting "Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enterprises," performed by Richard J. Cleaveland. These voyages began some forty-five years since and closed about twenty years a They extend, therefore, over a period of our commercial I

al line engravings.—Zion's Herald.

Peace in Belleving. Exemplified in the Pastors'
Daughter, Clergymon's Wife, Pieus Mother, and Dying Saint.
Being the Memoirs of Mrs. Ann East, by Rev. John East,
A. M. Third edition. 18no. Price 50 cents. A. M. Infra eartion. Issue. Price 30 cents.

A most affecting biography of an entinently devout lady, illustrating the power and beauty of a boly life, and the trium; hs of grace over the pains of the sick room and the approach of

MY SAVIOUR, or Devotional Meditations, in prose and verse

Boston, Dec. 13. The receipts of Western Flour continue large, and the demand has been moderate, but prices have not materially varied; asles of Genesee, common brands, at §2.25; fancy brands, §5.38; a 5.59; extra, §5.75 a 6.25; Michigan and Ohio, §1.75 a 4.81; fancy brands, §4.93; a 5.09; St. Louis, common, §4.81; fancy brands, §5.09; extra, §5.50 a 6.25 per bbl., cash; Southern is but little inquired for; small sales are making at §5.00 a 5.25 per bbl., cash, and 4 mos.; 3.00 bbls. Richmond City Mills, Gallego brand, for shipment to California at §7.09 per bbl., 4 mos.; sales of Corn Meal at §3.25 per bbl., cash; little or no Rye Flour in the market; it would bring§3.62; a 3.75 per bbl., cash.
Gasta.—The arrivals of Corn have not been large, but a general failness has pervaded the market, and prices are heavy; sales of white at 65c. a 66; mixed, 66c. a 67; yellow, 66c. a 68; very heavy old vellow mealing, 70c. per bu., cash; Oats are in steady demand at 42c. for Northern and Nova Scotia; no Southern or Eastern here; Rye in small lots is selling at 83c. per bu., cash. on the names and titles of the Lord Jesus Christ, by Rev. John East, A. M. 16ao. In various styles of binding. Plain, 50 400 Cattle at the Market of all kinds, and nearly all sold, trees reduced about 25 cents per hundred on those denominated C. Those called Store Cattle, about the same as last week, quote 86.00 for the best Oxen. Good, from \$5.00 a \$5.75. Fair ns 100 a 500. Ordinary, at \$3.00 a \$4.00.

work. It contains short and instructive illustrations of the va-rious appellations and offices of our Lord and Saviour. EVANGELISM IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, by Rev. C. Adams. Of this new and valuable work the Zion's Herald gives the

rom \$4.00 a 5.00. Ordinary, at \$5.00 a \$4.00.

Holes, green, \$5.00.

Tallow, rough, \$5.50 a \$5.75.

Sheep, Sheep and Lambs, a large supply. A few lots unsoldfome lofs were sold as towas \$1.25, but of the poorest sort, while
one of the best Cossets would command \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00. following descriptive notice:—

It is an exhibit, descriptive and statistical, of the present condition of evangelical religion in all countries of the world, and is illustrated with maps. The five great divisions of the globe are separately surveyed, and quite full details of their re-ligious state given. Then follows a section giving the princi-pal Christian benevolent societies, and finally an appendix on the non-Protestant divisions of the world. The reader will perceive at once the value of such a volume. It will tend to stir up the general church in behalf of the evangelization of the world, and it will be a standard of continual and authenti-reference, to elergymen and other advocates of Missions. W prize it as an indispensable book, and hope its circulation will be extended over the whole church. Mr. Adams has devoted MELROSE UNION ACADEMY. THE Winter Term of this School will commence, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1859. Instruction will be given in the various bran-

THE EMINENT DEAD, or the Triumphs of Faith in the Dying Hour, by Bradford K. Peirce, with an Introduction, by A. Stevens. Second edition. Price \$1.00. Another edition of this popular work is now issued. From the numerous commendatory notices of the book which have

nuch labor and research to his task, and has done it with a

been received, we append the following:-The Eminent Dead is the title of a new work from the pen Board in good families, \$2.25. The Principal can board six or eight boys in his family, and take the entire charge of them, both in and out of School. drawn from the histories of the most distinguished characters in the church, from the days of the Reformation to our own times. They are not merely descriptions of their last hours, but well digested memoirs, showing their lives in reference to their deaths. Several similar works are extant, but none as PRUCE'S CHEST EXPANDERS, OR AN-ti-Dyspeptic Shoulder Braces.
Also, Wilson's PATENT ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Office of the Proprie-tor of "Holman's Nature's Grand Restorative." satisfactory as this. We commend it without hesitation. Its nechanical execution is quite commendable also. The type a liberal, the paper fine, and the binding neat.—Zion's

"Our people die well," said John Wesley. It is as true of others, as of Methodists. It is the heritage of God's people. The volume before us sets forth this grace of true religion. It The volume before us sets forth this grace of true religion. It presents a long list of good men, who, having served God, are fallen asleep—asleep in Jesus until the morning of the resurrection. In each case a narrative of the pious life of these servants of God is given, comprising their works of love, their patience in suffering, and their triumphs while descending into the valley of the shadow of death. The subjects of this meaning the property of the state of the shadow of death of the subjects of this meaning the subjects of the shadow of death. CARPETINGS. WM. P. TENNEY & Co., the Fall Trade, and would invite the attention of purchasers to an inspection of the same previous to making their purchases. Our assortment is larger than it ever has been before, and emmorial of pious living and holy dying are taken from all the branches of the church. Not only is "the chamber where the good man meets his fate "illustrated in these records, but "the common walks of virtuous life" are mapped and illustrated in the volume. It is a work that will scarcely fail to excite and augment the purest and strongest feelings of those who have set themselves to walk in the King's highway of holiness; and, we doubt not, it will throw up the lustre of a blessed light from the otherwise dark and gloomy empire of the grave. This work will stir up many a pure minded Christian to a better work will stir up many a pure minded Christian to a better preparation for the day of death.—Richmond Advocate.

In this volume we have brief biographical sketches, with notices of the dying experience of forty-three eminent Chris-tians, who having through grace kept the faith, finished their course with joy, and entered inte rest. The book is got up in excellent style.—Christian Advocate and Journal.

The author thinks Murray's well known work, entitled the "Power of Religion in the Dying Hour," and other similar publications, have not had a sustained interest, because of the pancity of biographical incidents, connected with the character whose death is narrated. This is a correct remark. The ob-Straw Mattings, in variety, Table Oil Cloths (of German and American manufacture); Rugs, Door Mats, Stair Rods, &c. And will be constantly receiving additions as the season advances.

3m Sept 11 jection occurred to us many years ago, and we recollect the dis-appointment felt on first taking up the work referred to above —it gave us pain to know so little of men who exhibited such ANGDON & CO.'S MEREDITH AND Bostos Express, for the transmission of Packages, Money, Merchandise, &c., through the North part of New Hamptriumph in death. The natural inference is, that those who were so great in death, must have been equally great in life.

Mr. Peirce is an agreeable writer, and we have no doubt his book will be a favorite with the public.—Northern Advocate. shire.

Offices—At Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, and at the Passenger's Depot, Meredith, N. H.

D. R. BURNHAM. JAMES F. LANGDON. TOKEN OF FRIENDSHIP: A Gift Book for the Holidays for 1851. Edited by Bradford K. Peirce. Boston, C. H. Peirce & Co. Seven elegant engravings. Elegantly bound.

We referred to this work lately; it is now before the public, We referred to this work lately; it is now before the public, and will, we doubt not, receive a hearty welcome. The literary merits of such publications are hardly admitted to the test of criticism. Annuals redeem themselves from the tribunal of the critic by an appeal to the eye. Their typography and engravings constitute their pretensions usually. The present one has been edited with good taste, by Rev. B. K. Peirce. Its engravings are seven in number and are finished specimens of the art. The contributions amount to nearly forty, and some of them are from the pens of our best writers, including a profusion of titled dignitaries. We bespeak for this volume a generous pathonage, for three reasons: one is, that it intrinsi-

CURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W. F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue at their Old Stand, where may be ound a good assortment of Furniture and Feathers, Mattresses Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short notice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap. generous patronage, for three reasons: one is, that it intrinsi-cally merits it; another, that it will take the place in our fami-H. N. SMITH, DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, Laces, Linens, Bay State and other lies of those often equivocal if not exceptionable works of the kind which are so abundantly current at the holiday season; and another is, that it will, if sustained, bring out in elegant form from year to year a class of good denominational writers.—Zion's Herald. No. 124 Hanover Street, nearly opposite the Mansion House, Boston.

Also, Gents' Furnishing Articles, viz., Shirts, Bosoms, Col-The present volume has many attractions. Its letter-press,

paper and binding, are of a character to make them creditable to Boston, that too in 1859. The matter is chiefly from our best writers, and so far as we have examined, it is quite worthy of the beautiful exterior which invests it.—Northern Christian

A very fine annual this. The pieces are short, and, in genand Journal.

This is an annual, well gotten up, and presenting in paper, typography, binding and engravings, not only a fine specimen of artistic skill, but a very attractive and presentable book. It has a large list of very readable articles mostly written by Methodist ministers. It will make a handsome Christmas gift, and we hope many a family circle will be graced with the presence of this interesting annual.—Richmond Advocate.

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE. C. B.
MASON has removed from Merchant's Row to S1 1-2
Hanover, two doors from Blackstone street, where may be found a good supply of Fashionable Hats, Trunks, Umbrellas, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.
Oct 2

DEARL MARTIN, DEALER IN CARPET-

I ings, Matting, Bocking, Floor and Table Oil Cloth, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Transparent Window Shades and Fixtures. No. 85 Hanover St., near Blackstone St., Boston.

W. PRUDEN & CO., FURNITURE, and Retail, No. 39 Hanover Street, (opposite the head of Portland Street,) where may be found a good assortment of Bureaus, Centre Tables, Mattresses,
Bedsteads, Dining & Common do. Carpeting,
Sofas, Chairs, Clocks,
Card Tables, Feather Beds, Looking Glasses,
and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and
warranted to be of good quality, and at as low prices as at any
other establishment in the city.

G. W. PRUDEN,

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O'ER THE HILL. BY REV. RALPH HOYT.

One morning as he wended Through a path bedight with flowers. Where all delights were blended To beguile the fleeting hours, Sweet youth, pray turn thee hither, Said a voice along the way. Ere all these roses wither, And these fair fruits decay. But the youth paused not to ponder, If the voice were good or ill, For, said he, my home is yonder-O'er the hill there, o'er the hill!

Again, high noon was glowing On a wide and weary plain, And there, right onward going. Was the traveller again. He seemed another being Than the morning's rosy youth, But I quickly knew him, seeing His unaltered brow of truth. Rest, stranger, rest till even, Sang alluring voices still; But he cried-my rest is heaven! O'er the hill there, o'er the hill!

The shades of night were creeping A sequestered valley o'er, Where a dark, deep stream was sweeping By a dim and silent shore: And there the pilgrim, bending With the burden of the day, Was seen, still onward wending Through a "strait and narrow way." He passed the gloomy river As it were a gentle rill, And rested-home forever! O'er the hill there, o'er the hill!

IMAGINARY EVILS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN. Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow; Leave things of the future to fate; What's the use to anticipate sorrow-Life's troubles come never too late! If to hope overmuch be an error, 'Tis one that the wise have preferred; And how often have hearts been in terror Of evils-that never occurred!

Have faith-and thy faith shall sustain thee-Permit not suspicion and care With invisible bonds to enchain thee, But bear what God gives thee to bear. By his Spirit supported and gladdened, Be ne'er by "forebodings" deterred; But think of how hearts have been saddened By fear-of what never occurred!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow; Short and dark as our life may appear. We may make it still darker by sorrow-Still shorter by folly and fear! Half our troubles are half our invention, And often from blessings conferred Have we shrunk, in the wild apprehension Of evils-that never occurred !

SKETCHES.

HANDEL AND GEORGE II.

[A FRAGMENT FROM THE GERMAN OF LYSER.] Handel sat in his little room absorbed in his composition. Once more he proved each note most carefully-at times he smiled at a fine pasage and then again he looked grave when he self, as you have given us to-day so great an met with a part that did not quite satisfy him, entertainment with your Messiah, we should and which he struck out upon reflection and like to show ourselves thankful to you." Hanafterwards amended. At length he gazed long, del's cheeks became flushed with anger, and he so long, indeed, upon the last " Amen"-that a tear fell upon a note.

"This note," said he solemnly, in casting his eyes to heaven, " this note is, perhaps, my best ! Receive it, thou Almighty and loving spirit! Receive it as my best thanks for this work! Lord! Thou hast given it to me, and that which proceeds from thee remains, though all that is earthly passes away-Amen."

Having finished, he strode up and down the in his easy chair with clapsed hands, happy in dreaming of his youth-his home. Kellerman, towards evening, came to see him, with the view to accompany him to their usual rendezthan was his wont. They spoke a long time of their fatherland, of their science, and the great masters in their country. But at length they had to remember that their friends were waiting for them at the tavern.

"Well, friend," cried Hogarth to the great master, "was my advice not good? Did Bedford not assist you, and are you, notwithstanding that, just as fine a fellow as before?

Handel nodded, good naturedly smiling, and took his usual place.
"Yes," continued Hogarth, "you are lucky

now, old fellow! you dare no longer sorrow; but I, poor devil, have had luck with my last work. "You!" asked Handel, astonished; "you whose fame increases from day to day?

"It has room to do so," replied Hogarth, vexed, "since they laughed at me. You remember a long time ago, when Leda, painted by Correggio, was sold here at auction for ten thousand guineas, I said that if any one would give me ten thousand guineas I would paint something just as good. Lord Grosvener took me up. I went to work, put every thing else aside, painted and painted a whole year, at last the picture is ready, I take it to his lordship, he calls his friends, and, as I said before, they all away, and, added to that, received at home a

scolding from my wife." They all laughed, excepting Handel, who was silent a time, and then said: " Hogarth, you are an honest fellow, but often horribly dumb. You cannot judge of the Italian painters; for, in the first place, their style is different from yours, and you do not even know their best works. Had you been in Italy as I have, especially in Rome, where the great works of Raphael and Michael Angelo abound, you would learn to respect the old Italian masters, and even love and venerate them as I do the old Italian church composers. The modern painters are all more or less alike in their style.

" Enough said," cried Hogarth, " we will not dispute about it; but tell us rather how you are satisfied with the singers and actors, and whether you think they will perform their parts well to-morrow."

"Not one will do his part badly," replied Handel; "I made them work hard, and my pupil Joseph was of great assistance in making them study. The first soprano is very indifferent, which I regret on account of several fine parts." At that moment Joseph Wach looked in the door, and requested one word with Mr. Handel.

"Well, what is the matter now?" asked Handel, getting up and going out. His friends of parties, have the entire possession and direclooked smilingly upon one another, and the tion of public life. The private affections are host, sitting in his easy chair, laughed outright. Joseph conducted Handel hurriedly up to his room, where, to his no little astonishment, he found Ellen, the pretty daughter of their host. "Well, what does this mean?" he asked somewhat angrily. "What have you to do, Miss Ellen, in the room of this young man?" "That he may tell you, Mr. Handel," she replied pert- stract ideas and general or selfish interests, has

of me or of Miss Ellen, my dear master." "Well, then," grumbled Handel, "open your mouth and speak." Joseph continued: "For what I am, and all that I can do, I thank you, my beloved master. You received me a stranger without means; to educate me as a true vocalist, you stinted yourself of many hours, in which you might have created something.' "Ho ho! you fool," laughed Handel, "think you it is not creating to educate a fine singer?" Be it so !- but I thank you for every thing. "It is not true! God gave you your talent. "Well, but everything else I thank you for! "And even if you do, what of it, then!" "Well see, master, it always troubled me when you had to worry yourself beyond measure with "Yes; that is indeed a the bad singers." "Yes; that is indeed a pity," sighed Handel. "Therefore I have enthe bad singers.' deavored," continued Joseph, " to train for you a singer-I believe I have so far succeeded, that she dare let herself be heard before you. There she stands," (pointing to Ellen.) Handel opened wide his eyes, gazed astonished at the girl, and asked slowly: "Ellen? - she?"
"Yes, I!" cried Eilen, turning towards him and regarding him with her pure, dark brown eyes, "I," she repeated, smiling, "and now you know, Mr, H., what Joseph and I have been about." " Dare she sing before you, Master H.?" asked Joseph. "I shall wonder how your method of instruction has succeeded," said Handel, taking a seat. " For aught I care, let her sing." Joseph sprang gaily to the piano; Ellen stepped near him and began. Ha! how indescribable were the feelings of Handel : how he listened, when he recognized one of the choicost pieces of his Messiah-the beautiful air. "I know that my Redeemer liveth!" And how well Ellen sang, the reader may imagine; for when she finished, Handel sat still, blissfully smiling, his large fiery eyes full of tears of deep, thoughtful emotion. At length he breathed strongly, stood up, kissed the girl's forehead, kissed her eyes, that sparkled with bright tears, and asked, in the mildest tone, "Ellen, good child, will you not sing this piece to-morrow! "Master Handel! Father Handel!" the maiden cried in the deepest emotion, and threw

The next day the performance of his immor tal master-piece succeeded beyond expectation. Handel's fame could not now be shaken. As he left the church a royal equipage awaited him, which took him, in accordance with the command of the king to Carlton house. George II. received the German artist, surrounded by his whole court. "Well, H.," he said friendly, "it must be true that you have made us a fine present of your Messiah; it is a grand work." 'It is?" asked H., and looked pleased at the king. "I say it," added George, "and now tell me, what can I do to express to you my "Well, then," said H., "if your Majesty will give the young man who sang tenor solos a situation I will thank your Majesty greatly. He is a scholar of mine, this Joseph Wach, and he much desires to marry the pretty Miss Ellen, his pupil; her father offers no opposition, but her mother will not consent, on account of his having no situation, and your Majesty knows that it is hard to contend with a woman." "You are mistaken," replied George, endeavoring to repress a smile. "I know nought of such matters; Joseph is, however, from to-day first tenorist in our chapel." "Truly," Handel exclaimed, joyfully, "now, then, I thank your Majesty from my very heart.' George was silent for a few moments, with a view to Handel's again addressing him. "But, Handel, will you not desire anything for youranswered with a thundering voice, "Sire, I did

herself into his arms, sobbing aloud.

not wish to entertain, I wished to instruct you." The court stood aghast. King George stepped a few steps back and gazed astonished at the bold artist. But of a sudden, he burst into a hearty laugh, and said, " Handel, you are, and always will be, a rude old fellow, (slapping him on the shoulder,) but a good one! Go, do what you please, we will always remain true friends." He bowed. Handel then took leave, room for a few moments, and then took a seat and thanked God when he was out of Carleton

house, and hastened to his snug little tavern. The joy the good news gave to the lovers, Joseph and Ellen, it is scarcely necessary to describe, as also the many demonstrations of vous. Handel received him warmly, more so gratitude with which they threatened to overwhelm him. The host of the snug tavern, and father of Ellen, hugged and kissed his good wife, although she scoided and struggled in his arms, and he shouted, "Bess! to-day we must agree, even should all the bells in old England set to ringing in consequence.'

Handel traveled for ten years about England, and composed many great works. Ellen and Joseph were with him during the last years of his life, and he it was who transcribed his last compositions as he dictated them. Ellen nursed and comforted him until his spirit fled. Proud and majestic stands, in Westminster, Handel's marble monument. Time may destroy it; but that memorial which he created, under a high and holy inspiration, (the Messiah,) will remain forever.

FAMILY CIRCLE.

THE FAMILY. Among the foremost are the domestic sentiments and morals. The family is now, more than ever, the first element and the last rampart of society. Whilst, in general society, everything becomes more and more mobile, personal laughed at me. I had to take my picture and transient, it is in domestic life that the demand for permanency and the feeling of the necessity of sacrificing the present to the future is indestructible. It is in domestic life that the ideas and the virtues which form a counterpoise to the excessive and ungoverned movement excited in the great centres of civilization, are formed. The tumult of business and pleasure, temptation and strife, which reigns in our great cities, would soon throw the whole of society into a deplorable state of ferment and dissolution, if domestic life, with its calm activity, its permanent interests, and its fixed property, did not oppose solid barriers throughout the country to the restless waves of this stormy sea. It is in the bosom of domestic life and under its influences, that private, the basis of public morality, is most securely maintained. There, too, and in our days, there almost exclusively, the affections of our nature-friendship, gratitude, and self-devotion-all the ties which unite hearts in the sense of a common destiny, grow and flourish. The time has been, when, under other forms of society, these private affections found a place in public life; when devoted attachments strengthened political connection. These times are past, never to return. In the vast, and complicated, and ever-moving society of our days, general interests and principles, the sentiments of the masses and the combinations ties too delicate to exercise any powerful influence over the conflicts of that pitiless field. But it is never without serious injury that one of the vital elements of human nature is uprooted out of any of the fields of human action; and the complete absence of tender and faithful attachments in that almost exclusive domain of ably, and turned blushingly away. But Joseph spoke honest-heartedly, "Only think no evil great source of strength. It is of incalculable of fire, or a miraculous gift of other tongues? Do sickness.

importance to society that there should be some you intend to wait for preparation? Such of domestic life; these social affections must not have called me to this work. spring from family affections. Home, the abode O ye chosen of God, look on the fields white of stability and morality, also contains the already to harvest. Hear that voice from

Herald

LAMARTINE AT HOME.

his own estate in the country :-

The peasantry had prepared a grand for his arrival, of the following description. The panion from him. house was completely covered with garlands and devices; and when, at the expected hour, M. delivered a charming little address, then they gave place to the boys, carrying likewise a basket filled with fresh butter, sculptured, so to fire consumed and left him penniless. speak, and representing M. and Madame de Lamartine seated in a chariot drawn by sheep. Other children brought a lamb, a little sucking

A peasant, mounted on a cart, made an ex-

favor; it was to permit the cure, next mornng, to celebrate in the chapel adjoining the mansion, a thanksgiving service for the happy return of their landlord and lady. In connexion on the morning after his departure for the East, a mass was celebrated, at the request of the peasants, for the purpose of praying God to preserve them during their journey. After this takes an active interest in the schools, and has as much as possible the condition of the peas-

MINISTERIAL.

been made to teem with luxuriance; but many of these fair fields have unavoidably been left without a pastor the present year to continue their cultivation. Seldom, perhaps, has the appointing power been more embarrassed in making appointments, for want of suitable men, than during the year past.

Whence arises this embarrassment? Is it caused by want of foresight or neglect on the part of God to call laborers into his vineyard? No; God is clear. But there is fearful responsibility-where does it rest? Upon the private member of the church? So far as he has neglected to pray the Lord of the harvest to thrust forth faithful laborers, he is measurably, but not principally, responsible. Is it upon the devoted itinerant? No; but we have evidence of guilt somewhere. Look upon that deserted sanctuary, standing unoccupied from Sabbath to Sabfrom that altar-angels waited within those walls to bear glad tidings home, or to roll up quired, should only be such nominally. We the earthborn to mingle with the heavenly lay. There, hanging on the words that fell from the lips of that man of God, the starting listeners gazed on the napththa-fed cressets of hell, gleaming through the murky darkness of its black despair. They saw the rolling smoke, heard the groans of the lost, and in characters of glowing fire read their own fearful doom, without pardon; or with uplifted veil they looked on the enrapturing joys of heaven, and heard how they might enter there. But alas, the scene how changed! Just as the seed was about to yield its fruit, just as that sinner was about to exclaim, "I can hold out no more," the faithful publishers of newspapers. pastor is withdrawn, and it is found impractica-Oregon, and California letters.—Watchman and cede those holy ones, and Satan forges firmer fetters for his captive. Iniquity prevails—youths come up ripening in sin—infidelity, overleaping every previously raised barrier, con-temns the God of heaven. The sanctuary, with its mournful Sabbath-day silence, is a standing testimony against the guilty-the poor sinner, dying, is eloquent in his silence. His looks seem to ask, Is there no teacher of the way of salvation to point me to the Lamb, or offer one prayer for me, ere life departs? That beseeching look of agony, while the last billow of death is closing over him, is a fearful condemnation of a character who is doomed to meet him again.

Who is it that is thus hard-hearted, criminal? A devil? No. Some abandoned wretch of a man? No. A heathen? No. Can it be a professed Christian? None other; and one to whom God has honored with a call to be his ambassador, to proclaim the conditions of pardon to the guilty, and to tell poor, blind, naked by the establishment of a house of agency in and lost man of his God and heaven; yet one who will not.

This is not fiction. I know of a number of vacant, interesting and suffering fields of labor transport, unpacking, and displaying the Auswithin our Conference, well able to support a preacher well, which could not be, and have not been supplied by the appointing power. It is a fact not to be concealed.

I further know young men within the bounds with apparently no obstacle to their success, after having availed themselves of the preparatory means within their reach-who have had a sufficient amount of evidence to convince any person, who did not refuse to be convinced, of the array of evidence they have received, utterly refuse to do what it is evident God has commanded them to do. Many are saying, "I am not qualified," and "Who is sufficient?" But blesses such use.

safe retreat in which the affectionate dispositions waiting would be like that of the man of years —I would almost say passions—of the heart of man may expand in freedom; and that occasion—enterprise. All these excuses, in the eye of ally emerging from that retreat, they may ex- faith and in the sight of Heaven, are lighter than hibit their presence and their power by some a puff of empty air. God commands not impos beautiful examples in that tumultuous region of sibilities, and many of these excuses are direct politics in which they are so rarely found. But reproaches of Deity, amounting to this: "If these social virtues must be nursed in the bosom God had known me as I know myself, he would

hearth at which all our affections and all our heaven saying, "Thrust in thy sickle and reap; self-devotion are kindled; it is in the circle of look on the demands of perishing man-heed the family that the noblest parts of our nature the mandate of Heaven, and rush quickly to the find satisfactions they would seek for else in rescue of those souls flying before advancing vain; it is from that circle that when circum- death. Haste, O haste, ere they die! Woe is stances demand, they can go forth to adorn and there, if thou preach not the Gospel. Life oft bless society.-Guizot's Democracy in France. witnesses its commencement, in the blasting of fond hopes and the sudden withering of cherished desires. An idolized friend is borne away by death-possessions "take wings and fly A correspondent of the Presbyterian gives the away," and the mildew of adversity rests on following account of the return of Lamartine to every project. One brother, since eminent in saving souls, utterly refused to proceed on his fete great mission until God took a much loved com-

I was once pained while listening to the brief history of a stranger with whom I spent a and Madame de Lamartine arrived, the little night on my way to my first circuit. God had girls, in their Sunday clothes, first presented called him to preach; he had been the leading themselves, offering them a basket of the finest instrument in powerful revivals with but small fruit that can be seen anywhere; one of them efforts on his part. He turned aside to the study of law, though he maintained his Chrisgave place to the boys, carrying likewise a bas-ket of fruit, and what was more original, a bas-

Again he sought wealth, succeeded, invested his property in a ship, and was himself on board when the storm arose which swept to destrucpig, entirely covered with silk ribbons and flowers, a superb calf, and, in a large cage, a hare.
These peasants, who cultivate nothing but the vine, had purchased these gifts with their own abused and trampled on, should linger.

Some receive worldly prosperity notwith cellent address, thanking God for bringing M. standing their refusal, but O their end! A painand Madame de Lamartine back into the midst ful circumstance crowds upon my memory, of of them. Lamartine replied in a speech against recent occurrence, but to spare the feelings of Socialism. The French peasantry, said he, are living friends I forbear its recital. How many, calumniated, when they are accused of want of who wander in gloom through the mazes of misattachment to their landlords; he desired no fortune, leading miserable lives, to die more other proof of this than what was before his miserable deaths, might have shone as stars of eyes; it is the part of the landlord to do his du- the first magnitude mid a heavenly galaxy; but ty. The day was closed by a grand dinner, giv- wearing around their spiritual vision nighten to those honest people by M. and Madame de shades of unbelief, they have become burthened with the cares of life, rushed madly after its van-In the evening, the peasants came, and asked ities, and gone suddenly into eternity, to read their condemnation written in characters of blood. They might, in unison with the souls saved through their instrumentality, have chanted the song of the redeemed alway. Instead, with the circumstance, Lamartine learned that however, they must gaze on the lost, trophies of their cruel inactivity, and list to their malignant reproaches forever.

"If I was certain I am called," say many, "I would go." Does not this uncertainty arise statement, I need not say that both Lamartine from unbelief? When you have received strong and his lady do much for the benefit of those evidences have you not asked for stronger, and who are around them. Madame de Lamartine in your presumption dictated the kind? Your God will not submit to this. The rejection of a fellow-feeling with her husband for improving those gentle calls prepares the way for that of the most forcible appeals; thus nothing would be gained by these. Since you have rejected evidences given, "neither would you be persuaded though one rose from the dead." Dear brother, wheresoever thou art, for the

sake of your ever present and future interest, for the sake of the souls of perishing men and the cause of your Saviour, heed the warnings and commands of your God, the expostulations of your Redeemer, and the earnest intercessions of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Methodist itinerancy. Desert places have been made to teem with luxuriances; but many been made to the sake of the souls of perishing men and there mother's residence in Boston, Nov. 3, aged 30 years. Sister K. was the daughter of Allon Bartlett, Esq., of Portland, Me., who of your Redeemer, and the earnest intercessions of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit, and go seek the dying souls of the Holy Spirit and commands of your God, the exposulations will be of the highest order of excellence; far more expens sake of your ever present and future interest. be done quickly. C. H. A. J. Lincoln, Nov., 1850.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

Congress failed to meet the wishes and interests of the people in regard to a reduction of kind Providence guide them to their mother's Now is the time to subscribe. Old subscribers should repostage, and the people must therefore continue to urge the reform by plain-spoken petitions. Give members no rest until they pass a law exacting a uniform postage of but two cents on a letter. Now five and ten cents are required. There is no reason for this exaction. The wants of the Government do not require it. It has been shown, by reports in Congress, that two cents for a letter, if sent to any part of the country, will pay well for the department. Newspapers, too, ought to be nearly free. One cent is enough in all conscience. We are now combath; once the incense of holy prayer ascended paratively a reading people—we wish to be more so. The tax on knowledge, if at all recan get along with a postage of one cent for a time, but eventually newspaper literature must be entirely free to meet the necessities of the age. Here is what we want :

> 1. A uniform rate of two cents prepaid on all letters weighing half an ounce. 2. Newspapers one cent each to any part of the Union. 3. Periodicals and pamphlets one cent ar

4. Publishers allowed fifty per cent. discount upon the prepayment of postage, and publishers of periodicals to enjoy the same privileges as

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

A letter from London to the National Intelli-

The great exhibition of 1851 engrosses much attention. No fewer than six hundred and twenty-eight exhibiters have been announced in the metropolitan districts, who are to occupy 42,710 feet of the floor and 29,710 feet of the walls with their articles. Edinburgh has thirty-two exhibiters, occupying 5712 feet of surface, and Belfast thirty-three exhibiters, occupying 19,833 feet. About four hundred and fifty men are now employed upon the building in the park, which is advancing very rapidly. The greater part of the materials are already within the enclosure. Austria has taken a step in advance of all other nations in this business. London, to act as the medium of communication between the British and Austrian commissioners, and to effect in London the unloading, trian articles sent for exhibition, to afford information respecting them, to carry on the necessary correspondence, and to be in attendance during the exhibition and until the whole is settled. It will be necessary for each foreign of our Conference, endowed with fine talents, country to appoint a similar agency, through its central committee. We are much afraid that some irregularity, and consequent confusion and disappointment, will arise from its not being thoroughly understood in the United States that the commissioners here cannot attend to or reduty, except repeatedly in his own-not God's cognise any other American authorities, in the -prescribed way; who, notwithstanding all concerns of the exhibition, than the central committee appointed at Washington, and agents regularly authorized by that committee.

The annual amount of travel on the Missiswhat means have you used to get qualified? sippi river is about five hundred thousand Remember God ordains the use of means, and The annual loss of human life for several years past has been over two hundred, by burning, Do you expect the descent of a cloven tongue blowing up, and drowning, to say nothing of

THE ATLANTIC WAVES.

At the late meeting of the British Association, At the late meeting of the British Association, Dr. Scoresby gave an account of some observations which he had made, during two voyages across the Atlantic in 1847 and '48, regarding the height and velocity of waves during a "hard the height and velocity of waves during a "hard the giptoness of the state of the greenge many that the height and velocity of waves during a "hard gale." The result was, that the average wave was 15 feet and upwards in height: and the mean highest waves, not including the broken, accuminated crests, about 43 feet above the level of the hollow occupied by the ship. The probable mean distance of the waves, or the width between crest and crest, was 559 feet: and the velocity was computed to be 32 2-3 miles per hour. These general results were confirmed by hour. These general results were confirmed by hour. These general results were confirmed by Ripley.

The Phantom World, by Rev. Henry Christmas. ed many years since, had brought him to nearly the same conclusions.

THE GRAVE OF WORDSWORTH.

A letter in the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, written from Grasmere, the former residence of the poet Wordsworth, thus describes the place of his interment :-

The church-yard in which Wordsworth is bu-The church-yard in which Wordsworth is buried, is one quarter of a mile from our lodging, and was reached by a foot-path through a cultivated field and beside a mountain stream, made by artificial arrangements to assume most agreewhen we came near the ancient church, around which repose the dead of many generations, our course was over one of these time-honored a large number of Anthems, and Select Pieces for special occourse was over one of these time-honored bridges. The rivulet flows along the southern side of the church-yard, where a substantial wall resists the action of the water, and the earth is filled in so as to admit a grass-plot, extending to the water, and as high as the wall. This is no new disposal of the grounds; for trees of large growth line the brink of the stream, and the stream, and the many notices received of the book are here annexed: all the surrounding circumstances afford evi- annexed :-

Wordsworth's remains are in that corner or side of the inclosure nearest the stream; beneath the trees and foliage there, and surrounded by all the objects which can possibly be combined to leave agreeable impressions when one has been among the resting-places of the dead. Near his grave are the tomb-stones of two children of the poet of lake and mountain; in close connection is that of a nephew, and through the inclosure "the forefathers of the hamlet sleep," gathered through the course of years within this place in every choir, vestry, and family in the dunin."

From Rev. Sam'l Souther, Belfast.

"On a single opening, in the Second Part of the book I have found on the two pages before me, more true, heart-subduing harmony than it has been my fortune to find in some whole Collections, that have made quite a noise in the world."

From Henry Little, Editor of the Wesleyan Harmony.

"From my heart I thank you, for your excellent arrangement of those sweet Melodies, to many of which sacred poetry is now, for the flest time, adapted. It is the best collection of Church Music I have ever seen, and it embraces the only complete collection of Vestry Music that has ever been published." gathered through the course of years within this reposing place of what remains of man when mortal has put on immortality. His grave is mortal has put on immortality. His grave is designated by a slab at each end, of a material closely resembling Welch slate, painted black, and no way differing from others in the inclosure. They are not so high by half as some slabs erected in our state for persons of adult age, but much thicker, and full a third wider, as is the case through the yard. The earth upon the grave was a gentle, not an abrupt, rise, covered with thick, closely shorn, luxuriant grass, on which were laid, by some traveller recently there or the hand of family friends, a few unwithered or the hand of family friends, a few unwithered flowers. Upon the slab is merely—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

"I regard the AMERICAN VOCALIST as embodying the excellences of all the Music Books now known, without the pile of useless lumber many of them contain."

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"It is one of the best combinations of old and new Music we have seen. Its great characteristic is, that while it is sufficiently scientific, it is full of the soul of popular music."

Published by WM. J. REYNOLDS & CO., 24 Cornhill, Boston.

Aug 21 or the hand of family friends, a few unwithered

ABBY E., wife of Rev. Robert Kellen, died church. Her sickness was long, and at times painful, but she died in peace and triumph. Bro. Kellen suffers peculiar affliction in this event, in that he was absent from home. Twenty days after her decease he returned from California, and first learned of her death at the house where she died. She leaves two little boys. May a kind Providence guide them to their mother's list one and character of the work are such as become the issues of a Christian press, and richly described as wide circulation in a Christian community. It may be introduced into families as a model of correct taste and sentiment, and at the same time will attract the attention by the sprightliness of its style and the great variety of its contents. heavenly home.

Boston, Dec. 11.

THOMAS LISWELL died in Feeding Hills, Oct. 30, in the 58th year of his age. Bro. L. was for many years a beloved member of the M. E. Church in this place, and filled several important offices in the church with acceptance.

blessed. God bless the family who have the placed many change been called to follow five of their number (three entire satisfaction.

We would invite all who are about procuing Furnaces, or We would invite all who are about procuing for any change of the control of the contro W. A. CLAPP. consumption. Feeding Hills, Dec. 2.

JAMES KING, of Bath, N. H., died on Mon- assortment of Cooking and Office Stoves. day, Dec. 2d, aged 85 years. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, having enlisted in the army of Independence towards the close of the war, at the age of 16. He enlisted as a soldier of Jesus Christ in the Methodist division of the grand army a half century ago, when the itinerants first raised a banner at Landaff. Since that time he has been known as an unpretending, but hopeful and consistent Christian, living at peace with God and man. His farm on Briar Hill, on which he dwelt for sixty-seven years, and which he reclaimed from a dreary wilderness, has been a home for two generations of Methodist preachers. He was ready to die. Being asked by his sons a little before his departure, "if he had a good hope through grace:" "O yes," said the old patriarch; "and in addition to the comforts of pardon and religion, I have always tried to live an honest man, and never knowingly wronged any." Without a struggle or a movement he passed away, his sun setting as sets the stars at the coming of day. Many were present at his funeral who listened to a discourse from the writer, upon "there remaineth a rest to the people of God." He was the father of nine children, the youngest aged 45, all of them living. Four generations of his kindred followed him to the grave. Let the old soldier rest. JOSEPH E. KING.

JOSEPH CLARK was drowned in the Penobscot in this town, on the evening of Oct. 29, aged 56 years. This dear brother was converted to God under the labors of Rev. Caleb Fuller, and for thirteen years has been a useful member in our church. He was a man of extensive business, and was, as far as known, universally respected; as a man he was ingenuous, upright and social, as a Christian he was unassuming and simple, as a husband and father he was confiding and affectionate. For years he discharged the duties of a steward in our church with great propriety; but he is discharged. He rests in Jesus. His last testimony was given Sabbath evening, forty-eight hours before he papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no entered paradise. GEO. PRATT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Phantom World, by Rev. Henry Christon The Bible Geology Consistent, by Murphy. Apostolical Baptism, by Taylor. The Gospel its own Advocate, by Griffin. The Mercy Seat, by Dr. Spring. Gospel Studies, by Vinet. Marshall on Sanctification. Marshall on Sanctification.
The Happy Home, by Hamilton.
The Morning of Joy and Night of Weeping, by Bonar.
The Church in Earnest, by J. A. James.
An Earnest Ministry, by J. A. James.
CHALES WAITE,
Oct 16 tf Cheap Bookstore, No. 56 Cornhill.

able forms, without in the least violating the order in which nature disposes its works; and it is divided into three parts, all of which are embraced in a order in which nature disposes its works; and when we came near the ancient church, around Part I consists of Church Music, old and new, and contains

From Rev. G. P. Mathews, of Liberty From Rev. G. P. Mathews, of Liberty.

"I do not hesitate to give the AMERICAN VocaLIST the preference to any other Collection of Church Music extant. It describes a place in every choir, vestry, and family in the Union."

new at once their subscriptions, as no numbers will be sent out except the advanced pay is forwarded. We trust our ministerial brethren, who are ex-officio agents, will take an interest in a date as possible, in order to know how many to order from the publishers, and to avoid any unnecessary delay in sending out the first number of the new year. Nov 6 CHAS. H. PEIRCE, Agent.

PROUTY & MEARS'S NEW AND IM-His powers gradually wasted till "the wheels of life stood still." He died as he lived, calmly relying on the merits of atoning blood for sal- is the result of much careful observation, practical experience, vation. Much might be said of him in his various relations; but his record is on high, and his memory will be long cherished by the stricken remnant of his family and his numerous friends.

Anson Liswell (only surviving son of Only surviving son of Ons Anson Liswell (only surviving son of the above) died at the residence of his late father, Nov. 25, in the 23d year of his age. He was a young man of promise; amiable, affectionate, and universally beloved; yet was enabled to lay all at the feet of Jesus, and died looking for an inheritance among the minished at pleasure, with a corresponding consumption of fuel. Being but four and a half feet in height, it can be easily blessed. God bless the family who have thus placed in any cellar—and in all cases we warrant them to give

are otherwise interested in these articles, to call and examine the above Furnaces, at our Ware Rooms, where will also be VENTILATING FURNACE; COOKING RANGES; the cele-brated Medal, or Madeira PARLOR STOVE; and a general

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1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at \$2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance, \$1.50 per annum.

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We wish agents to be particular to write the names of

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